

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.02

November 19, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 73.
Humidity 83. 76

November 19, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 67. 2 p.m. 74.
Humidity 70. 51

2965 號二月十年寅甲

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

四拜禮 號九十月一拾英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS.

AUSTRIANS FLEEING IN COMPLETE DISORDER.

How the British War Loan is Being Taken Up.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Austrians Flee Before Russians.

Nov. 18, 2.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that there has been sanguinary fighting in North Bukovina, where the Russians are progressing victoriously, the Austrians fleeing in complete disorder. [Bukovina is an eastern Province of Austria-Hungary, surrounded by Galicia, Russia, Moldavia and Hungary. It is traversed by offsets of the Carpathians, culminating at 9,077 feet, and gives rise to many rivers flowing towards the Black Sea.]

Japan and Turkey.

Telegrams from Rome state that the Japanese Ambassador to Constantinople has requested his passports and left to-day.

Earl Roberts' Funeral.

Nov. 16, 3.10 p.m.

The funeral service of the late Earl Roberts takes place at St. Paul's at noon to-morrow. The remains were taken from Folkestone to Ascut to day, with military honours, accompanied by the deceased's old comrades.

The War Loan.

Nov. 18, 12.30 p.m.

The War Loan is quoted at par to one-half per cent. premium. (The issue price of the War Loan, as reported in Mr. Lloyd George's speech yesterday, was £95 per cent., redeemable in 1928 at par.)

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram)

Paris, Nov. 18, 6.20 a.m.
Cannonading was resumed with more violence at Nienport and in front of Dixmude, and also in the Ypres district. The Germans cleared part of the trenches which were flooded. Two German attacks south of Bixchoote and Ypres failed. We made marked progress between Bixchoote and the canal. We threw back or destroyed platoons trying to cross the Aisne in the vicinity of Vailly, and we are progressing on the heights of the Meuse south of Verdun.

(Official Telegram from French Government via Peking.)

On the 18th cannonading was resumed at Nienport, in front of Dixmude and in the district of Ypres, more violently than on previous days. The French Artillery stopped German fortification works being undertaken for the purpose of raising higher, canal dykes south of Dixmude and to check the floods. The Germans were obliged to evacuate parts of their trenches.

Two Infantry attacks made by the Germans failed south of Bixchoote and along the canal.

The Allies are progressing between Bixchoote and the Canal. Between La Basses and Armentieres the artillery duel is very violent. German platoons attempting to cross the Aisne near Vailly were repulsed and even destroyed. Violent cannonading took place above Vailly and in the Rheims district.

French troops made an advance in the Woivre at several points on the heights of the Meuse and south of Verdun. They again took the first houses of Chauvencourt, the only point d'appui of the Germans in the St. Mihiel district on the left bank of the Meuse.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Allies' Situation Satisfactory.

Nov. 18, 1.30 a.m.

The official evening communique published in Paris is as follows: The enemy east and south of Ypres has made renewed attacks, which have not changed the situation.

The impression is satisfactory. We have made more or less marked progress during the last two days everywhere we have attacked, namely, on the Yser, between Armentieres and Arras, in the Vailly region, in Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

The Fight Off Chilli.

Nov. 18, 12.50 a.m.

The Admiralty publishes the Glasgow's report of the Chilian coast battle, from which it appears that the enemy was sighted at a distance of twelve miles. The Good Hope signalled to the Canopus that she was going to attack with the Monmouth, the Glasgow and the Otranto. Five minutes after sunset, when the English ships were silhouetted against the after-glow, the enemy opened fire at twelve thousand yards. The growing darkness and the heavy sea made firing difficult. When the Good Hope and the Monmouth had apparently sunk, the Glasgow escaped, in order to avoid destruction. The report does not mention that the Otranto participated in the fight.

The Prince of Wales' Post.

Nov. 17, 10.50 a.m.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal Sir John French.

Germans use Expanding Bullets.

Nov. 17, 10.50 p.m.

The British War Office announces that the German troops in Togoland and in France used expanding bullets, as they were found on killed and prisoner.

The North Sea: a Military Area.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, strongly emphasised that Germany's activity in mine-laying had compelled Great Britain to declare the North Sea a military area. The Government, however, earnestly desired to interfere as little as possible with neutral commerce.

Prudent Preparation for a Long War.

Nov. 17, 8.30 p.m.

The following is the continuation of the report of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in submitting his Financial Statement before the House of Commons:—

The tea duty would produce £950,000 this year and £3,200,000 next year.

The beer duty, amounting to two millions this year, would be seventeen millions next year.

New taxation this year would raise fifteen and a half millions and the suspension of the sinking fund would yield two and three quarters millions.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the income of the country was at present 2,300 millions, whereas in the period of the Napoleonic wars it was 250 millions. If we rose to the heroic level of our ancestors we would now be raising almost seven hundred millions a year. The war might be long or short, but we were fighting an enemy who would submit on no terms that we could accept—(cheers)—or no terms that we could prudently accept without a smashing defeat.

A wise Chancellor must estimate on the longer period.

Mr. Lloyd George then dwelt on the advantages the British enjoy in neutral markets during the war; but he emphasised the serious position that would arise at the end of that period. Consequently, he said, the nation must raise as much money as possible from taxation during the good period. It was a time of sacrifice. People who could not give their lives were anxious to assist and he did not believe that anyone would grudge a fair share of his possessions.

Russia, he said, was taxing heavily in that wonderful spirit of abnegation which was a marvel to the whole world.

We should strengthen our credit by following our best financial traditions and levying fresh taxation.

The Government would make proposals for raising substantial sums by taxation and it was a case where all classes of the community should contribute.

The duty on beer was to fall upon the consuming public and not on the trade. Certain concessions would be made to retailers and brewers in view of the curtailment of hours of business and the licence duty would proportionately be abated. The only chance of getting at the elusive total was by taxing tea. We drank more tea than anywhere except Australia and it seemed to have an excellent effect on our fighting qualities. There recently had been a rise in the price of tea, but prices had been coming down. He regretted taxing tea and if he could find any other way of levying a contribution upon every class of the community he would not propose this tax.

The issue of the War Loan would take the form of Inscribed Stock or bearer bonds. The yield of the loan to the investor, allowing for redemption, would be exactly four per cent. The Bank of England had patriotically undertaken to give most important facilities in connection with the new loan; the Bank, for three years, would be prepared to make advances against the deposit of war stock, taken at issue price, without collateral security and at one per cent. below the market rate of interest. He appealed for support for the loan; it was a loan to help this country to fight this battle for her existence. Victory meant value and defeat meant depreciation, but it was an excellent investment, because the credit of Great Britain was still the best in the world.

Mr. Lloyd George was loudly cheered on resuming his seat. All the resolutions were passed and the War Loan prospectus was issued to-night.

ORE AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Sweden satisfied over Big Export Industry.

It is learned from an authoritative source, says Reuter, that a temporary solution has been found of the particular difficulties affecting Sweden which have arisen from the declaration of iron ore as contraband of war.

The British Government has decided not to interfere with the extensive Swedish export industry in this mineral pending a general revision of the whole list of contraband.

The announcement of the inclusion of iron ore in the contraband list was followed by vigorous protests in the Swedish Press and the possibility of meeting the special interests of Sweden has since been under the consideration of the Government with the result stated.

The Swedish newspapers now hail with the utmost satisfaction this announcement, and the earnest hope is expressed that the provisional character of the decision will give way as early as possible to a permanent determination.—Globe.

HARROVIANS AND THE WAR.

Brilliant Contingent from "The School on the Hill."

That Harrovian, as in bygone days, is taking a worthy part in upholding the nation's honour is shown by the fact that already the wounded and killed of "old boys" total 68, 11 being reported killed, 44 wounded, and 13 missing. Those who have made the sacrifice of their lives are Major J. T. Carpenter-Garnier, Scots Guards; Lieutenant E. O. Dean, Royal Sussex Regt.; Capt. B. N. Denison, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieut. Sir A. C. Gibson-Craig, Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. R. L. Q. Henriques, Royal West Surrey; Capt. J. B. Jenkinson, Rifle Brigade; Capt. F. G. Theobald, King's Own Royal Rifles; Lieut. G. S. Rodie-Thompson, King's Own Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. H. H. Wilson, Black Watch; Capt. H. V. Hare, Durham Light Infantry; and Capt. J. H. B. Blount, Royal Field Artillery.

Both masters and boys from Harrow School have either obtained commissions in the new army, joined the Public School Corps, or enlisted in the ranks. One hundred boys of the school left last term when only 72 should have done so, making a deficiency of 28.

As regards the matters, M. Begouen de Meaux, of the Modern Side, is serving with the French Army as Capitaine de Reserve, 8e Bataillon de Chasseurs, Amiens, Mr. F. E. Edwards, an eminent mathematician, has enlisted in the ranks of the Rifle Brigade, while Major Mercer, who previously commanded the Harrow O.T.C., and Lieut. B. T. Coles, R.N., Harrow's gymnastic instructor, have been called up.

Mr. R. O. Legden and Mr. O. H. Eyre are also among those who recently have gone for service in their country's hour of need.

GERMANY'S IRON HAND.

Belgian Reservists Forbidden to Join the Colours.

Copenhagen, Oct. 10.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes a despatch from Brussels stating that the Belgian Government has called up the three years' Reservists, adding that the German Government at Brussels has issued a statement prohibiting any Belgian from obeying the summons and making the Belgian officials responsible for infringement of the prohibition.—Central News.

German Money Compulsory.

The Hague, October 10.

Marshal von der Goltz, Governor of Belgium, in the name of the Kaiser, orders the Belgians to accept German currency on the same footing as the Belgian currency.

Trouble is being caused in Brussels by this decision, to which the Kaiser is said to attach special importance.—Exchange.

LETTER FROM HOME.

Interesting Extracts in Reference to Trade.

The following extracts are from a letter, received by one of our readers in the Colony, from Home:—

Finance.

The difficulties in connection with cargo on German steamers, either captured or taken sanctuary in neutral ports, still continues.

This matter is causing a considerable amount of worry and trouble, both to the banks and to the merchants.

Many firms are, of course, much more heavily "caught" than others.

Indian buyers appear to be adopting a policy of not accepting drafts until the arrival of steamer.

China buyers are accepting drafts subject to extension if necessary.

The position in China seems much more cheery, and orders and new credits are coming forward.

Indian banks are not operating too freely, and are scrutinising documents carefully, more particularly for heavy shipments of piece goods and metals.

War Risk.

This continues at 2 per cent. without any immediate prospect of an alteration.

Lloyds will not cover in advance; each week's shipments must be specified at time of the shipment.

There is less unemployment in the country than might be expected.

Export business to India is dull and flat.

To China and Australia it is about half pressure.

Length of War.

There is great difference of opinion as to how long the war will last, and as to this, of course, it is difficult and unwise to prophesy, but it looks to us at present as if the war was only beginning, six months hence it might be possible to say how long it will last.

London.

There will not be any motor show held this year in November, out of deference to our French and Belgian friends, as it is considered that it would be unfair to hold a show in which these countries could not compete.

It is expected that America will benefit much over the war in the motor business.

English makers are very busy with commercial vehicles, on account of large quantities of horses having been commandeered.

London is expecting an air raid by the Germans, and is fully prepared for same.

At night the streets are darkened, and searchlights are placed at different advantageous points, and no doubt any attempt to raid London will meet with a warm reception.

The fall of Antwerp is not considered a serious matter from the ultimate result point of view.

the same footing as the Belgian currency.

Trouble is being caused in Brussels by this decision, to which the Kaiser is said to attach special importance.—Exchange.

A Sacred Debt.

Paris, Oct. 10.

The Figaro to day says: "However certain we may be of the ultimate success of Europe, we must not lose sight of grief-stricken Belgium. Belgium has sacrificed herself to the liberty of the world."

"The world will remain her debtor until all the crimes committed against her are punished, and the loss also she has sustained has been repaid a hundredfold. Never was there a more sacred debt."

"The Belgian nation has thrown herself magnificently into the foremost ranks of civilisation. She is the pride of humanity—the living image of right, imperishable right, which will resist all assaults and which will triumph over them."—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Japanese Ambassador at Constantinople has left.

The new duty on beer is to fall upon the consuming public, and not on the trade.

All the British financial proposals have been passed and the War Loan Prospectus issued.

The British War Loan is quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium.

The funeral service of the late Earl Roberts is to take place in St. Paul's to-day.

The Austrians are fleeing before the Russians north of Bukovina.

The yield of the British War Loan to the investor, allowing for redemption, will be exactly 4 per cent.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been gazetted Aide-de-Camp to Field-Marshal Sir John French.

The Admiralty publishes the report of H.M.S. Glasgow concerning the naval engagement off the Chilian coast.

The British War Office announces that German troops in Togoland and in France have used expanding bullets.

Mr. Asquith strongly emphasises that Germany's activity in mine-laying has compelled Great Britain to declare the North Sea a military area.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the income of the country is at present £2,300,000,000, whereas in the time of the Napoleonic Wars it was only £250,000,000.

NEWS.

Our latest Home football letter appears in this issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and some particulars of a "German Firm's Audacity" appear on page 3.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League is reported elsewhere.

The results of the Oxford Local Examinations in Hongkong for the present year are given to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, November 21.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.
H. K. A. D. C. "Blue Bird," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

H.K.Y.C. Opening cruise. Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lammer's Sale Room—2.30 p.m.

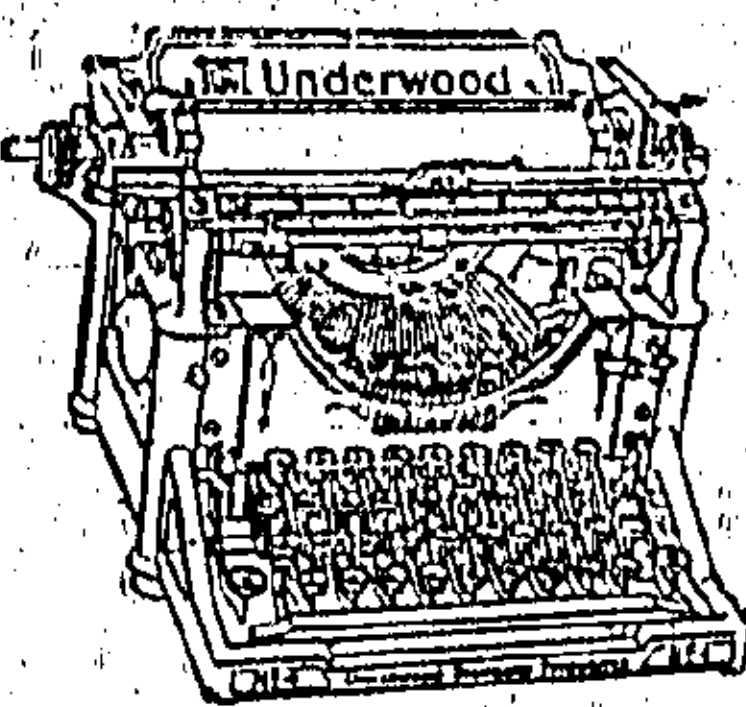
Sunday, November 22.

Field Day, H. K. V. Reserves.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office, or direct to 39 Collyer Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Our own special Blend of India & China Teas, 85 cts. per lb.
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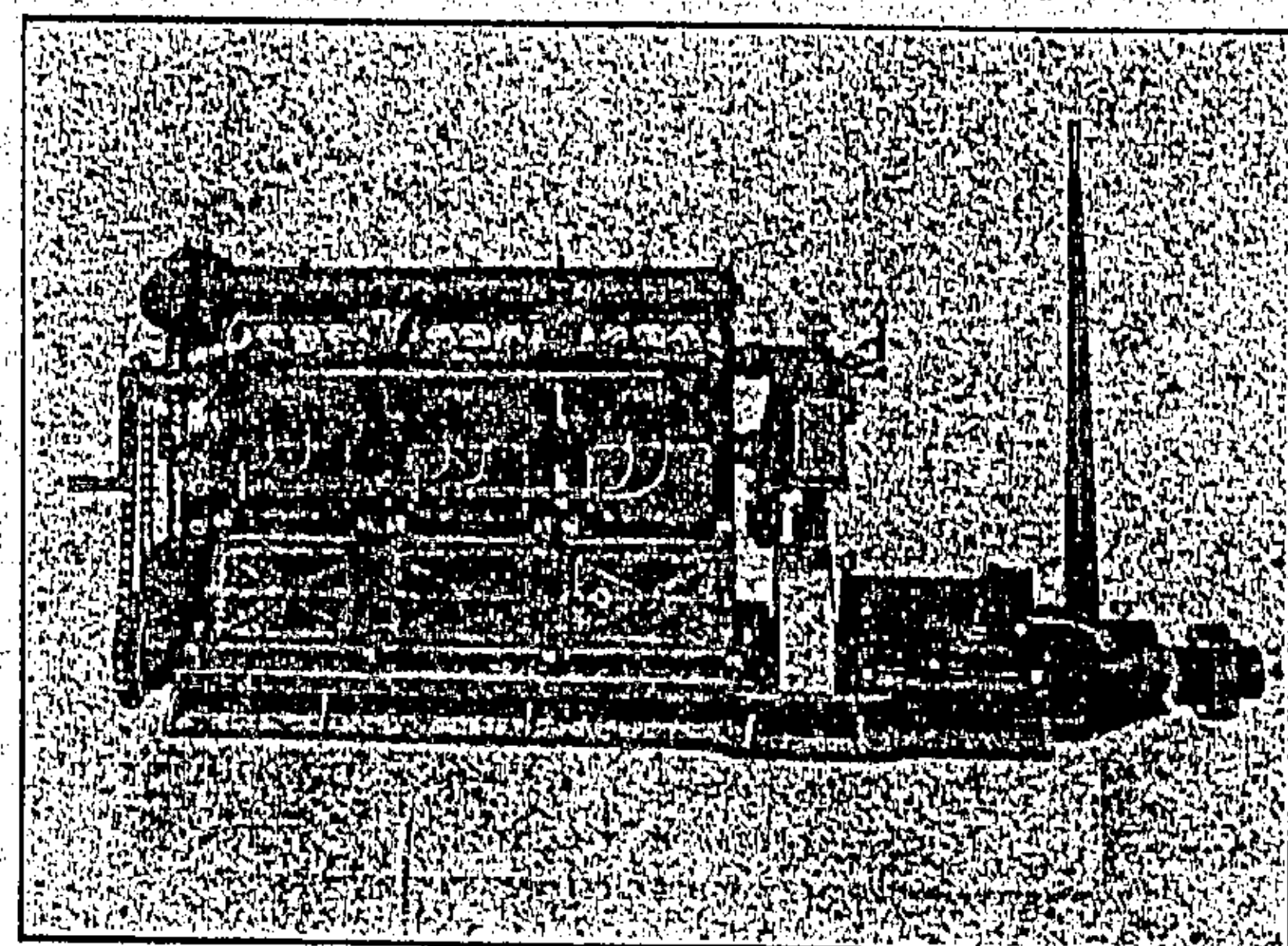
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NOTICES

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Egypt's Loyalty.

The unanimous condemnation by the Egyptian Ulema of Turkey's action in listening to the promptings of Germany and thus becoming embroiled in the European war has been received with no small feeling of relief by those who were doubtful of the results of the British policy in Egypt, for it has been frequently pointed out that danger was imminent from the "milk and water" tactics adopted by the Liberal Government. For years we have been accustomed to hear that Egyptian aspirations towards autonomy were being realized and more than one writer has raised his voice against what has been described as "the inefficiency of the administration." Egyptian politics have always received more than their share of attention, but, unfortunately, the English Press has shown a lack of grasp of the Oriental mind and character which has detracted from the weight of its influence.

Daily News.

Chinese Lotteries.

With the object of promoting thrift among the Chinese people, so the official announcement runs, the new Sin Hui Savings Bank, which is in the nature of a national institution, has obtained the permission of the Government to issue one million Premium Bonds of ten dollars each. There are to be annual drawings for prizes, and "if a number fails three times to secure a prize, the original capital shall be refunded in the fourth month of the seventh year of the Republic." The Government, the official advertisement states, will guarantee the payment of the prizes and the repayment of the original capital. Apparently the new enterprise has been condemned as a new form of lottery for China. We ourselves have declined the Savings Bank's advertisements on that ground, because to publish them in this Colony is contrary to law. The Head Office of the Sin Hui Savings Bank has issued a lengthy explanation combating this view of its "Deposit Receipts or Premium Bonds." It is first of all stated that the issue of these Bonds has not been prompted by any motive of gain, but rather with the sole idea of encouraging habits of thrift among the people and improving the financial condition of the country.

China Mail.

British and German Trade and the War.

Should the war, says Professor Einand, leave Germany without any further commercial efficiency, Great Britain and her colonies would lose their best customer, since Germany imports from them annually at the rate of 18.6 per cent. of her total imports, and sells to them at the rate of 18.9 per cent. of her total exports. Dealing with the point our contemporary asks: "Is it not possible that Great Britain may, eventually, easily find a buyer to take the material which she could no longer sell to Germany?" To this our contemporary replies in the affirmative, adding the following:—"Without presuming to divine people's thoughts, we may hazard the opinion that if besides the political motives, Great Britain entertained an economical one for taking part in the present configuration, this was precisely the hope not so much to destroy her best customer as, in some measure, to take the breath away from the most troublesome of her competitors."

To our mind, the true situation has been summed up in a recent drawing in Punch, where a German sailor is represented tied up close to packages marked "German Trade." In preparing to shoulder these, John Bull remarks: "Well, I didn't start out for this; but there can't be any harm in picking up a good thing."

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Woman Who Explored Glaciers.
Seattle, Wash., October 10.—Miss Dora Keen, of Philadelphia, widely known as a mountain climber, sailed for Seattle on the steamship Admiral Winton last night from Valdez, Alaska, where she went early in August to explore the glaciers and fjords and the head of Prince William Sound. Miss Keen, with Messrs. H. L. Tucker, of Boston, G. W. Handy and George R. Schell, went into the interior from Valdez as far as Harvard Glacier, and also visited Barry glacier, Serpentine glacier, Harriman fjord, and College fjord. "Our expedition was for scientific research only," said Miss Keen, "according to a despatch received here. We took a number of photographs to determine the changes that have taken place in the glaciers. We found that some of the great bodies of them were advancing and some retreating. Serpentine glacier and Harriman fjord have gone back about a quarter of a mile in the last year, while College fjord is advancing."

Argentine Battleship Ready.
Philadelphia, October 15.—The Argentine battleship Moreno, built by the New York shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., left here to-day for her official trial off the New England coast. The great battleship will go direct to the Brooklyn navy yard to be placed in dry dock to have her bottom cleaned and painted. The battleship will then proceed to Rockland, Me., for the trial. The Moreno is commanded by Capt. Kemp, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., which constructed the Rivadavia, sister ship to the Moreno. In addition to the crew of 500 there are also aboard 130 Argentine naval officers and members of the Argentine Commission which had charge of overseeing the construction of the Rivadavia and the Moreno.

More Women Missionaries Needed.

Binghamton, N. Y., October 15.—The second day's session of the State Convention of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of New York revealed the fact that more workers are badly needed in the mission fields. The yearly report shows a gain of some 3,500 members. This morning's session was occupied with State nominations and the reports of conference secretaries. The afternoon and evening sessions will be devoted to children's rallies and the agents being held during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bucknill.
The Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C., and Mrs. Bucknill have left for home.

Japanese Naval Attaché.
Rear-Admiral K. Uguri, the newly-appointed Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy, has arrived in London from Tokyo, and taken up his duties.

Legation Secretary.
Mr. Y. S. Tsao has been appointed Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation.

Chinese Honour.
The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Leopold Penrose Ridgway, assistant engineer, Tientsin-Peking Railway, Haichowin, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Cross, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Coming Wedding.
A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. L. E. Clayton, of the Federated Malay States Civil Service, eldest son of Bishop and Mrs. Clayton, and Miss Eva Hare, elder daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Richard Hare, of Blackmount, New Zealand, and of Mrs. Hare, of Bedford Park, and niece of the late Professor Westlake, K.C.

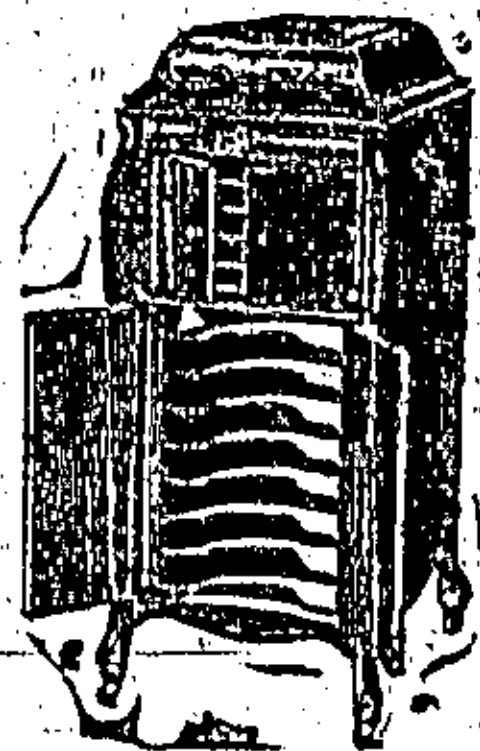
New Use for Rubber.
Alert II states that St. Michael's Church, Okrahill, has a famous organ, and the organist declares that the tone of his instrument has markedly improved since rubber flooring has been laid. Evidently rubber possesses certain acoustic properties not yet fully appreciated.

Singapore Hospital.
In all probability a life will be put up at an early date at the General Hospital, Singapore. The cost is estimated at about \$13,000.

NOTICE

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MOUTRIE'S.GERMAN FIRM'S
AUDACITY.English Shippers Asked to Give
£15,000 for Nothing.

George Newton Spencer, aged 32, a clerk, giving an address at Lubekerstrasse, 33, Hamburg, Germany, was brought up in custody on remand, at the Guildhall, on October 5, to answer a charge of unlawfully inciting Frank Henry Houlder (of Messrs. Houlder Bros. Ltd., shipowners, of Leadenhall street, and Liverpool) to trade with the enemy, contrary to the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

Mr. Travers Humphreys prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the accused, a native of Glasgow, was represented by Mr. Harry Myers.

Opening the case Mr. Humphreys said the charges against defendant were soliciting and inciting Mr. Frank H. Houlder, the chairman of Messrs. Houlder Bros. Ltd., the well-known shipping firm, and Mr. Cyril Walton, of the firm of Messrs. Holman, Marine Assurance Agents, to this offence, which amounted to the crime of high treason.

With German Pass.

The defendant was a British subject but had long been resident in Germany, and for some time past had been clerk to the Union Transport Shipping Co., of Hamburg. He was sent over to this country by his employers in September, and for their purpose he obtained a military pass to enable him to travel in Germany and leave the country. No doubt the object of his mission must have been known to the German military authorities.

On September 22 he arrived via Rotterdam, and went next day to Mr. Frank Houlder with the proposal that the Houlder firm should pay £15,000 to the Hamburg Steamship Corporation Company and take over, as their own, three out of six steamers forfeited as a result of the war, and on which they had a mortgage of £30,000.

The result would have been that the mortgages would have been wiped off, and Houlders would have become the owners, and that the steamship company would have £15,000 in cash to continue to carry on their business in Germany. It was, said counsel, a remarkable proposal to put before a business firm of Messrs. Houlder's standing, the more so that one of the steamers was a prize of war at Gibraltar. So far as the German firm was concerned, they were asking for cash for nothing.

Mr. Houlder said he must consult his solicitors and mentioned the proclamation, which he presumed would prevent any such action. Defendant replied: "We have no proclamation and we have communicated with the German Foreign Office and have got permission."

No Use to Fatherland.
Spencer then produced a bundle of documents which were most interesting. It showed that these people in Hamburg, before they ever attempted to put it into form at all, obtained leave at the Ger-

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firm of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

"GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris.
Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

man Foreign Office. In a letter of August 21 the Hamburg Steamship Line pointed out to their Foreign Office that by the sale of the four steamers (now lying in neutral waters) such sale would bring "liquid capital" to Germany. The whole of the steamers were old freight steamers, which could be of no use to Germany for transport purposes (laughter), and the capital would accrue to the steamship company.

A letter from the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of Germany replied that there was no objection to the sale to the English mortgagees.

As soon as Mr. Houlder got rid of the defendant he personally communicated with the Admiralty, informing them of what had taken place.

Spencer was committed for trial, bail in two securities of £1,000 each being allowed.

62 HOURS UNDER FIRE.

French Officer's Story of German Treachery.

A French officer who is in hospital in Paris, having been wounded in the head by a shell, has given the *Matin* a graphic account of the fight in which he was struck.

"At nine o'clock in the evening," he says, "I received the order to advance, to entrench myself as well as I could, and resist to the end."

"The Germans, who had been taking cover in a wood, crept to within 200 yards of us, when they formed up and charged. We commenced volley firing and whole ranks of the Germans fell, but they continued to advance. Our well-directed fire arrested their advance when they were thirty yards from our trenches."

"During the night a bugle sounded 'Cease fire,' but it was a German bugle. I was not deceived, and I shouted with all my power, 'to be heur! by the enemy.' Fire independently. The Germans fled."

"A few minutes later a German officer appeared carrying a white flag. I advanced from the trench, accompanied by four men."

"We are sixty," said the envoy, "and we wish to surrender." I replied, "Advance in order."

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TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjse, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—2-roomed office, No. 3 Queen's Building. Apply to "S.A." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road; Tennis Court. Apply to DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON. Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor 25 Des Voeux Road Central; splendid situation. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—No. 6, Morrison Hill, immediate entry. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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LOST.—On Golf Course, Happy Valley, or between Valley and Kingsclere, Lady's pincenez in case. Finder will be rewarded. "L" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Hidden Maxims.

"Four men, wounded in the legs, staggered forward, and my men, believing the fight finished, showed themselves above the trenches. A maxim hidden in the wood immediately opened fire on us with a hail of bullets, while a fresh attack was commenced."

"I gave the order to re-commence volleying, and for the time the Prussians decamped. They left many dead and wounded and the following day we found that six men, armed with rifles, who had fallen in the front ranks of the enemy, wore the red cross on their arms."

"As a result of this skirmish, which was important as warning the troops behind us, we received the following reward, of which we are all proud—"

"The commander of the regiment mentions in the orders of the day X and Y Companies, who remained 62 hours under the fire of the enemy's infantry, and in the open field and in the

rain without fresh supplies of food, and who repulsed two night attacks, losing a fifth of their effective without one man thinking of leaving his post."

The critic mentions one Detoy wounded in the thigh at mid-day on September 18th, who continued to fire until half-past nine in the evening, and only quitted his post when the company was relieved.—Central News.

Admiral's Birthday.
Admiral Teeng Ju-cheng, celebrated his fortieth birthday last week. Owing to the circumstances of the time Admiral Teeng refused to hold any banquet, but he is too popular with all officials, subordinates and troops for the occasion to be passed without many congratulations being offered him.

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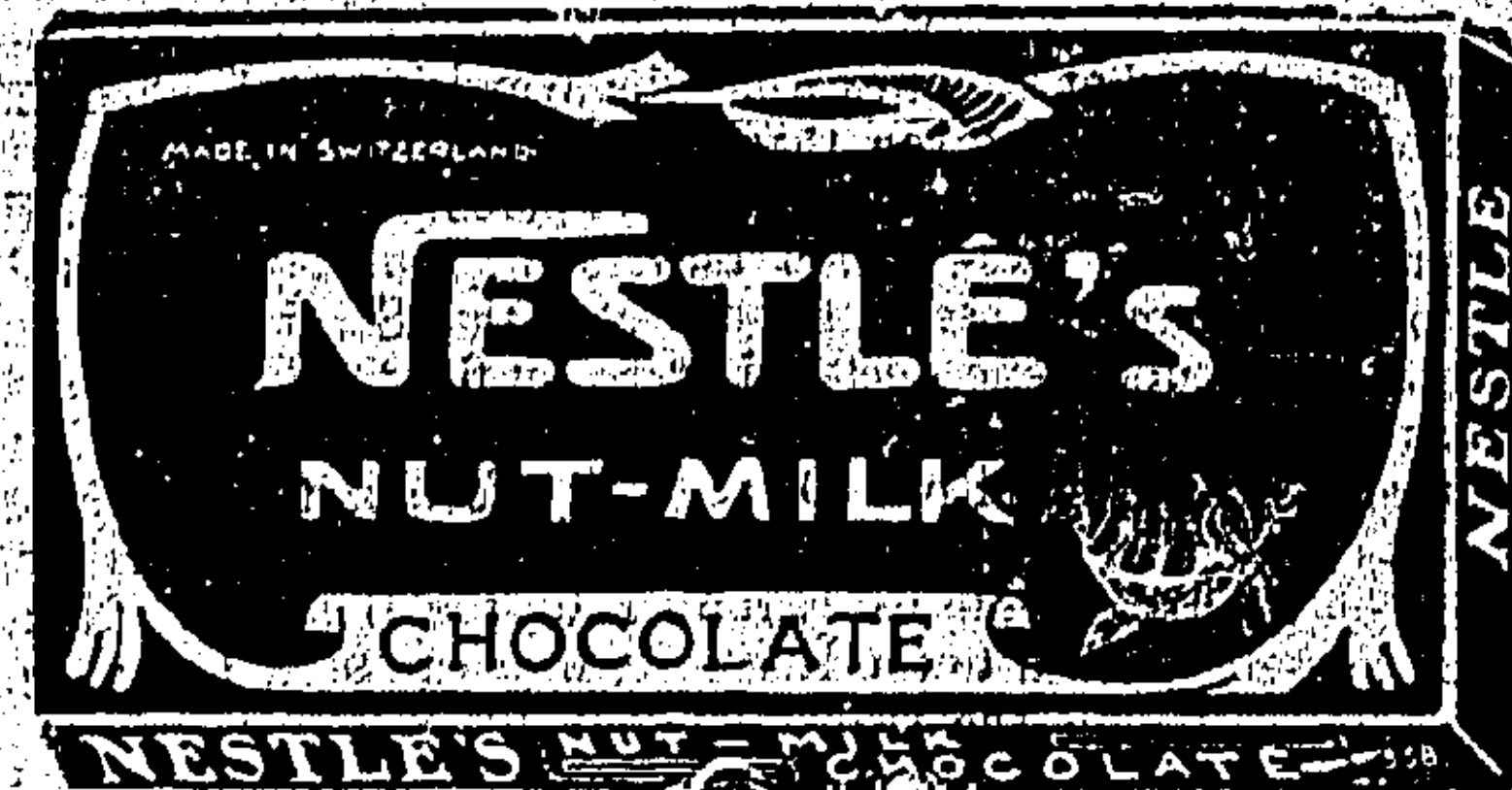
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CLEANSING FIRES, by L. G. Moberly, 1.75
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

AUSTRIA'S SHARE.

In the light of what has happened during the past three months most of us have well nigh forgotten that, at least ostensibly, the curtain-raiser to the big tragedy that is being presented to the world was the murder of an Austrian Prince by Serbian malcontents. True, there is abundant excuse for such forgetfulness; Germany—in her self-exposure, and in her eagerness to seize on the first event of international importance as a pretext for attempting to dominate the universe—has supplied us with that. And so it becomes not unthinkable that Austria's share in the general upheaval of 1914 may find next to no place in the history texts of 2014, but may rather be a side-subject of interest to historical students who have a leaning towards merely minor research.

When the war is ended perhaps we shall know how it came about that a nation which most of us have regarded as strong both in money and in military ability has given so poor an account of itself. At present we cannot do much more than speculate—and regard the actual facts as given in messages from home. Those facts can be gathered at a glance from the War Diary published in our columns. The story given there (omitting dates for the sake of brevity) is something like this:—Austria peremptorily demanded the suppression of the Pan-Serbian movement, the only practical answer to which demand seems to have been that Serbians fired on her troops, whereupon she declared war, set fire to Belgrade and called out her Reserves. Fighting, apparently not much in her favour, then began on the River Drina, and, a fortnight later, three of her best ships were destroyed by the French; and, shortly after, her troops on the Drina were badly routed by the Serbians. Next she found herself opposed to the Russians, who captured Lemberg. Then another battle on the Drina, wherein the Serbians repulsed her army of 80,000 men; for over a month following this defeat we hear nothing, but at last the news comes that the French cruiser, Waldeck Rousseau, has sunk one of her submarines. Then a further interval (during which we hear that five of the Serbian assassins are sentenced to death) followed by the retreat of the Austro-German army before the Russians. That was on October 29, and our Diary has chronicled but one episode since—and that a fortnight ago: "Austrians retreating" along whole front, before Russians.

Such is Austria's record from July 23 to November 19. Fuller details will naturally reach us in course of time, but it is improbable that these will be of a flattering nature where she is concerned. From the facts quoted we can only arrive at one of two conclusions: either Austria was shockingly ill-prepared for war and her army merely a paper one, or else, she has fought half-heartedly and has even deliberately avoided the enemy, through want of confidence in the justice or strength of her cause. A short while after war broke out, it transpired that the Austrian Government had been ready, at the moment of the declaration, to reconsider the whole position, but, in the end, was urged on by Germany to take up an uncompromising attitude. This being the case, it is hardly to be wondered at that its subjects have undertaken their part in the war without confidence and without heart. Pity rather than contempt is, we imagine, the feeling of the civilised world towards Austria at the present moment; pity for a great nation that has allowed itself to become a tool and a stalking-horse to serve the wildly ambitious ends of the bully of Europe. A catapaw's wage is notoriously a scanty one; at present it looks as though Austria stands to get scarcely a better reward than Turkey, when settling day comes.

Danger to Health.

We have before referred in complimentary terms to the improvement in the regulation of the traffic in that narrow part of the House Street which links up Queen's Road with Des Vaux Road, and we are glad to observe that the reform is proving a lasting one. For this let the authorities be praised: There is, however, one more matter concerning that thoroughfare which needs attention—this time at the hands of the sanitary officials. It needs only a casual stroll through the street, especially in the early part of the day, to prove that there is something seriously wrong with the drains in this locality. The stenches at times are quite unbearable. When the sanitary folk happen to think of it, they occasionally sprinkle chloride of lime around the drain gratings, but this, at the best, is only a palliative measure; it does not get at the root of the trouble. That such a nuisance should make itself felt in the very centre of the city is a reflection on somebody. In the interests of public health the matter should be investigated and the nuisance abated at the earliest possible moment.

Copyright in Rubbish.

Under the above heading we gave, in our General News column yesterday, the decision and incidental remarks of the Master of the Rolls in an appeal case recently brought before him. A squabble had arisen between two music-publishing firms concerning that popular though not particularly lucid ditty, "You made me love you," and a second song, which, it had been alleged, was in the nature of a plagiarism of it. "I regret," said the Master, "that such rubbish as is part of both songs, should be entitled to protection." While one is bound to sympathise with this sentiment, one yet feels that, since tastes vary, since one man's meat is another's poison, and since all classes of the community have to be catered for in song or story or drama, it is but just, after all, that the gifted beings who contrive to put such stuff as "You made me love you" etc. on to the market should be entitled to the protection of the law.

No Accounting for Tastes.

"Would you have all the birds of the forest sing one note?" asks Thackeray. For one person who considers the above-mentioned classic "rubbish" there are probably two who ask nothing better; and those two would most likely be bored to tears by what more cultivated people would term "music." It really comes to this; that the best function of music, books, pictures or plays is to divert, to draw man aside, for a spell, from the contemplation of the harder and more serious facts of everyday life. If a man be so constituted that only ragtime will distract his thoughts from worldly worries, why should he not have the said ragtime? It takes all sorts of people to make a world. Readers of Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" will remember that one of the most pathetic—as well as the most convincing—touches in the whole of the book concerns a crippled Whitechapel seamstress, who has a store of "Family Herald" novelettes, and whose sole recreation in life lies in reading and re-reading these masterly studies of the doings of the fashionable world.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

To be Re-opened on Monday.

We have been informed by Mr. Raymond, the secretary of the local Stockbrokers' Association, that the Hongkong Stock Exchange will re-open on Monday next for transactions in Local and London stocks.

The Exchange has been closed since August 1.

A Bright Idea.

Long-Suffering Philanthropist: "Look here, you're a hopeless case; Mangles. The drink has got you completely down."
Mangles: "True, sir, true. But you ain't tried a pick-me-up on me yet, sir."

DAY BY DAY.

"THE COMBAT DEEPENS. ON YE BRAVE, WHO RUSH TO GLORY OR THE GRAVE."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 71; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 82; fine.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Arrived to-day.
American Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.
European Mail, via Taticorin.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 56 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is \$8.9-10d.

Back Again.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Winslow arrived back from a trip to Australia by the Tanga Maru to-day.

Remanded.

Two cases of alleged theft of Government property at Yaumati, were remanded, at the Police Court, this morning.

First Magistrate.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who has been sitting as Police Judge in the absence of Sir William Rees Davies, returned to his duties as First Magistrate, at the Police Court, this morning.

Returned.

Among the passengers who arrived from home by the s.s. Oriental to-day were Sir William Rees Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Harston, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Harston, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ede, and Mr. Denman Fuller.

Charge Reduced.

The man arrested a few days ago in connection with the alleged attempted murder and robbery of a boatman who was thrown out of a boat at Yaumati, was brought before the Magistrate this morning, when the charge was reduced to one of common assault. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Coming Wedding.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on December 3 in Hongkong, between Alexander Hugh Skinner, M.D., only son of the late Mr. Alexander Skinner, M.A., of Auckland, N.Z., and Keith, N.B., and Mrs. Skinner, and Winifred Mary, younger daughter of Mr. W. A. Beney, J.P., and Mrs. Beney, of Beckenham.

Alleged Blanket Theft.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a military blanket from the Steam Laundry, Yaumati, in September last. Inspector Gerard prosecuted for the Police. A Chinese pawnbroker charged with receiving the blanket, was defended by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Deacon and Har ton. The two cases were adjourned.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting Held Last Evening.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held last evening, at the Hongkong C. C. Pavilion, when Mr. R. E. O. Bird presided in the absence of Mr. E. R. B. Hancock, the President of the League. The following were also present:—Messrs. F. Sutton and W. L. Weaver, K.C.C.O.; R. J. Kennedy and T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.O.; R. Bass, Crickengower; U. S. and W. Hill, Civil Service C.C.O.; Inspector Withers, Police R.C.O.; Capt. Matthews, R.G.A.; Un How-fan, Chinese R.C.O.; Wong Wai-look, and Chan Yat-kwong, H.K. University; and Mr. H. H. Taylor, Hon. Secretary.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the annual report and accounts, and this being seconded by Inspector Withers, was carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. H. B. Hancock; vice-president, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Taylor.

A question was raised as to the prospects of running the League this year, and after some discussion it was decided that in view of the present conditions it would be desirable to drop League fixtures and to arrange friendly matches.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALLIES DOING WELL.

What of the Russian Naval Move?

The wires to hand at the time of writing show conclusively that the Germans are finding themselves up against a solid wall of opposition in their endeavours to break through the Allies' lines in the western corner of Belgium. There was a rumour current in the Colony yesterday that the enemy had succeeded in piercing the British lines in three places, but this report, like many another which has been passed from mouth to mouth here, since the war broke out, is patently untrue. Every day we are getting detailed statements of the situation, and these reports have never sought to hide the unpleasant— we have had the bad news, if any, as well as the good.

Progressing Still.

So far, indeed, from anything in the nature of a catastrophe of this sort occurring, the latest telegram speaks of the Allies' having made "marked progress" during the last two days all along the line. Not only have the Germans been driven completely from the left bank of the Yser canal, but the French artillery was so effective that it had the result of stopping the works of the enemy in attempting to check the inundation along the canal. The floodings, in fact, are seriously adding to the Germans' troubles, for already they have been compelled to evacuate some of the trenches which have been reached by the water. We may, therefore, rest quite content with the general situation. We are more than holding our own.

The Russian Naval Story.

If it be true, as is reported from Swedish sources, that the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans, then the Great Monotony in the Baltic has at length been broken. But there would appear ground for accepting the story with the proverbial grain of salt, for one cannot conceive of the Russians, knowing well their inferiority, going to meet certain destruction. On the other hand, if the story should be true, there may be more in it than meets the eye; it may, in fact, be part and parcel of a scheme in which the British are directly interested. In the absence of definite information we can only speculate—and speculation may take us clean off the right track.

A Fact Worth Noting.

While it is so that the Russians cannot lay claim to anything approaching equality of naval strength as against the Germans, there is one point which should not be lost sight of. Every description of the Russian Fleet which has so far appeared has assumed that the Russians have no Dreadnoughts in service. As a matter of fact, according to the Navy, the Gangut and the Petropavlovsk were present at a review held during June last when the French President visited Russia. They were then reported "ready to commission." The addition of these two powerful ships to the Russian Fleet would, therefore, materially alter the balance of power in the Baltic, and would be a factor to be reckoned with by the Germans if it came to detaching any of their ships to keep the Russians off. And that would have a corresponding effect on the German position vis a vis Great Britain.

A Mystery Still.

The latest statement issued by the Admiralty regarding the engagement off the Chilian coast does not take us much further. There is still a good deal that is mysterious that wants clearing up. The report says that, on the enemy being sighted, the Good Hope signalled to the Olanopus that she was going to attack with the Monmouth, the Glasgow and the Otranto. That makes it clear that the Olanopus was quite in company with the other British boats, yet she appears to have taken no part in the fight. Had she done so, the preponderance of strength would have been on our side and not on that of the Germans. It seems also that the Otranto did not participate in the fight. With these facts unexplained, we are no further advanced in clearing up what from beginning to end has been a mysterious affair.

THE PRIZE SHIP HANAMETAL.

CLAIMED BY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Interesting Story of How She Evaded Warships.

This morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in Prize Jurisdiction, had before him matters in connection with the ship Hanametal, J. Hannig master, which was captured at sea by H.M.S. Triumph, and conveyed from Weihaiwei to Hongkong by the Duke de Montpensier's yacht, the Mekong. Two claims for the ship were made, one by the owner, William Ka'z, who claimed to be an American citizen and that the ship was under the American flag; and another by the Yangtze Insurance Association as mortgagees.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Dacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the claimant.

Capt. Hannig, cross-examined on his affidavit, by the Attorney General, said he took over the command of the Hanametal on August 3. He fixed the date from a private note-book in which he had made extracts from the log.

Do you know what has become of the engineer's log book?—As far as I know, it was taken from the ship when she was captured.

You did not see it taken?—No. Can the chief officer's log be taken as accurate?—I think so.

That is the official record of the voyage?—Yes.

It was his duty to keep it and your duty to see it is kept correctly?—Yes.

You took over the ship on August 3 at Tsingtau?—Yes.

The former captain was a Capt. Lennox, a British subject?—Yes, as far as I know.

And at the same time the chief officer, second officer, chief engineer and third engineer were changed?—Not the third engineer.

Witness said the former chief officer was an American; the new one was a German. The old second officer was British; the new one German. The old chief engineer was British and the new one German. The second engineer, a Norwegian, was not changed, nor was the third engineer, who was a Chinese.

Who did you receive your instructions from to take over?—Partly from Mr. Katz and his agents in Tsingtau.

Has Mr. Katz an office in Tsingtau?—No.

Only agents?—Yes.

Witness said he first sailed from Tsingtau the day after the change of officers. They left for Chefoo on August 4; they took no cargo. On the following day he sailed back to Tsingtau.

Did you take any cargo on that day?—No, I did not.

You arrived back at Tsingtau on the seventh?—Yes.

Did you take any passengers on those voyages?—Some Chinese coolies.

Any other Europeans on board, beside the officers?—No.

On those voyages you passed Weihaiwei?—Yes.

Quite close?—Two or three miles off.

The British Fleet is often there?—I did not see anything of it.

You left Tsingtau again on August 9?—Yes, for Shanghai.

Did you take any passengers or cargo?—No.

The captain explained that he did not get to Shanghai until August 12, because the ship was not very fast. He left Shanghai again about seven or eight days later, but took no cargo back to Tsingtau, nor passengers nor Europeans, save officers. On that voyage he was captured.

What were you doing at Shanghai?—I was waiting orders. All I did was to discharge a refrigerating machine which had been on the ship for some months.

Why was it discharged?—To avoid any risk of the ship being taken.

What was the danger?—Mr. Katz thought if the machine was

found it might be declared contraband and the ship seized.

What else did you do at Shanghai?—Nothing.

Just think; what about the cargo?—We did not take any cargo.

Any coal?—No.

Will you swear it?—Yes.

Is it not a fact you took it on board and discharged it again?—No.

And then took on board certain cargo and discharged that?—No.

Did you stay at one anchorage all the time?—No, I stayed at an anchorage for four or five days and then we went alongside a wharf to discharge the machine.

Did you take her anywhere else?—No, I left on my voyage to Tsingtau.

You did not load coal and unload anything except the refrigerating machine?—No.

Witness said Mr. Katz told him to go to Tsingtau for refugees.

You don't know who he got his crew from, do you?—No.

Or who was going to pay for this use of the ship?—No.

Witness said from Shanghai on August 19 and on August 21 he was stopped by H.M.S. Triumph. That night he left the Yangtze; he had been stopped by H.M.S. Olin.

He was on his way to Tsingtau when he was stopped by the Triumph. Prior to capture, he saw the Triumph and the Mekong; the Triumph was flying British colours when he first saw her.

You are prepared to swear that; think again because it is a serious matter.—She was flying British colours. But when I saw her first I could not say what colours they were.

Did you look at them through a telescope?—Yes.

And did they look like German colours?—Something like them.

Did they not look like German colours?—No, they did not.

When he first saw the ship, said witness, they looked like British or Japanese colours.

He was interested in the nationality of the warship, because having been allowed to go by H.M.S. Olin, he thought he would not be stopped if the boats were British. The warships were coming for his ship and he altered his course towards them. The Triumph was flying a signal at the mast, "Stop at once." Ten minutes later a shot was fired and witness stopped his engines.

There was then a distance of about a mile or a mile and a half between them. He did not discuss the possibility of the warship being German, because it had only two funnels.

The Hanametal was formerly on a coal ran, and latterly from Tsingtau to Vladivostok with cattle and general cargo.

Was she in the habit of going up and down the coast without cargo?—Not before this time.

The official log was then put to the witness. The entry therein was to the effect that on August 5, the day following the outbreak of war, witness took over the ship from Captain Lennox. Various discrepancies in the witness' data were pointed out to him, and he said that the log was correct.

The Attorney General said that if the witness had got his first date down wrong and had been a day behind he could understand it, but sometimes he was two days ahead.

Witness said he had given his dates from memory.

The Attorney General:—It is not true that you loaded cargo at Shanghai?—No.

Did you not alter your course towards the Triumph because she was flying the German flag?—No.

That is not true?—I altered my course because I knew it was a foreign warship.

The Attorney General said that he also wished to file an affidavit which had been sworn that morning, by the captain of the H.M.S. Triumph. Counsel pointed out that the ship had made voyages past Weihaiwei without either cargo or passengers on board to justify her trips, and he urged that it was highly important for the German Government to know what ships were lying at that station.

The Chief Justice:—Does it appear that the ship was instructed by the German Government?

The Attorney General replied that it did not. He suggested

(Continued on page 5)

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Hongkong: Successes for 1914.

The following are the results of the Oxford Local Examinations, for 1914.—

Senior Honours, Third Class.
Diocesan Boys' School:—A. Rowan.

St. Joseph's College:—Cheung Lam.

St. Stephen's College:—Kuo Piao, Ma Sai Tye.

Senior Passes.
Diocesan Boys' School:—Chan

Chan Him, Fok Nai Hang, Leung Ping Sun, Li Man Kwong, Mak Hip Tai, B. Pasco, Wong Pak Tung, Chau Kwong Huen.

Diocesan Girls' School:—A. Evans.

St. Joseph's College:—F. Barje, J. J. S. Landolt, B. Ramjahn.

St. Paul's College:—Li Kai Taung, Ma Tsung Cheong, Tso See Kai.

St. Stephen's College:—Chan Ying Cheong, Lam Kok Chow, Wan Ying Shing, Wong Kam Yuen.

St. Stephen's Girls' College:—Liang Yat Kwan, Yang Hei Wan.

Junior Honours, Third Class.
St. Joseph's College:—Lau

Chung.

St. Paul's College:—Ip Kam Wa, Li Kai Fong, Ng Ka Kun.

Junior Passes.
Belilios Public School:—F. Chenailloy, L. E. Chenailloy, M. I. Xavier.

Diocesan Boys' School:—Chau Wai Fuk, Fung Shin Tsang, A. Jacobson, A. E. Kew, Leung

Leung In Ki, E. Manning, W. H. Peters, B. C. Randall, G. E. Rowan, Sin Tok Chuen, W. Thomas, G. H. White, Chiu Yan Kwong, Mak Kam Tai, Ng Kien Pak.

Diocesan Girls' School:—K. Gourdin.

French Convent:—V. M. Danenberg, S. E. Xavier, A. L. Lepthanthak.

Italian Convent:—C. M. Osmund.

St. Joseph's College:—F. H. Carrvalho, Chan Yat Fook, J. H. David, E. J. Edgar, W. A. Hyder, A. E. Lambot, Ng Shiu Cheung, L. A. Osmund, J. P. V. Remedios, H. J. Silva, A. Chaud, Lau Tak Wing, W. M. Mahal, A. W. Roza.

St. Paul's College:—Fung Ting Hong, Li Chi Wa, Tang Wai Chan, Wong Tai On, Chan Hing Wa, Hong Po Man.

St. Stephen's College:—Chau Kuo Liang, Chau Lu Niu, Foo King Kwan, Tsui Kwing Kwong, Wong Wai Hon.

Preliminary Honours, Second Class.
Diocesan Boys' School:—

Leung Chi Ling.

Diocesan Boys' School:—Hung Wai Sang, Wong Ka Tsau.

St. Joseph's College:—Lau Yat Chat.

Preliminary Passes.
Belilios Public School:—J. Awhee, Kwan Wai Hing, E. Osmund, G. Pinna, To Kwan Fong, Yuen Mak Ying, Poon San Han.

Diocesan Boys' School:—V. Boissere, P. Brown, J. Gonzales, G. Kelly, O. Kew, Lui San Yu, C. Oslow, A. Samy, Chan Sui Wo, W. Fox, Fung Shin Un, Ho Chee Kin, Lai Naug Ohip, Lai Naug Yung, Leung Hoi Hung, Li Chung Chi, Woo Pak Ming, Yung Kam Chia, E. Gifford, Kwok Lui Ho, Lo Po Ching.

Diocesan Girls' School:—M. A. Bruhn, D. G. G. L. H. Price, H. Evans, A. G. G. L.

Ellis Kadorie College:—Wong Ki, Li Kai Fai, Wong Nam Man, Wu Ho.

French Convent:—L. Brinton, F. Neves.

Italian Convent:—E. M. G. Ivo, M. M. Coelho, A. M. Danenberg, S. M. Leitao.

Kowloon British School:—O. O. Frost.

St. Joseph's College:—A. J. Braga, Cheung Lun, A. O. Madar, J. E. O'Brien, R. M. Alaraka, L. L. G. Rozario, Oslow Bing Chwang, F. E. Silva, Chiu Sin Ohoi, L. M. Alaraka, Chow Chok Lam, D. C. Braga, P. H. Gaudell, M. A. Carvalho, O. A. Goldenberg, J. M. Concesiao, A. G. Hart, A. M. Correa, O. F. Roza, F. M. Franco, See Kiong Land, L. A. Gutierrez, Tam Wing Kwong, M. J. Isaac, Tang Ping Ko, L. G. Lima, L. M. Xavier, U. M. Omar, O. F. Ribeiro, A. T. Tyekhandwala, Wong Taz Wing, Woo Pak Fuk.

St. Mary's School:—A. M. Silva, M. J. Matsuo, M. F. Neves.

THE PRIZE SHIP HANAMETAL.

(Continued from Page 4.)
that possibly these voyagers were reconnoitring voyages.

Mr. Potter pointed out that this had not been suggested to Captain Hannig. It had not been suggested that he had been obtaining information for his Government.

The Attorney General continued that in August, when the Hanametel was captured, she met the Triumph and the Mekong. In the affidavit which he would file to-day the captain of the Triumph would state that he was flying no colours at all at first, but on sighting the Hanametel he flew the German colours, as he was perfectly entitled to do. The Hanametel immediately altered her course towards the Triumph.

The Attorney General then proceeded to deal with the law on the matter, and the case was proceeding as we went to press.

THE CATHAY TRUST.

Reduction of Capital Approved.

This morning, in the Original Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, a petition was heard asking for the confirmation of a resolution passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings of the Cathay Trust, Limited and Reduced, for the reduction of the company's capital. The petition asked for confirmation of the reduction of capital to be effected by special resolutions passed and confirmed by the Company at extraordinary general meetings held on June 28 and July 14, 1914, respectively, that this, and other enquiries and directions necessary may be made and given, that a day may be fixed on and after which the Company shall be at liberty to discontinue the addition to its name of the words "and reduced", or that such other order may be made in premises as to the Court shall seem meet.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared in support of the petition.

Mr. Potter said the Court would permit a Company to reduce its capital in any way so long as no injustice was done to creditors or shareholders. There were no dissentient shareholders in this case. Counsel also read affidavits showing that the reduction consisted in the writing off of unpaid shares. The reduced capital would be not less than a sum of \$30,000.

An order in terms was given.

Diplomacy.
Nervous Bridegroom: "Now, look here, caddy, I don't want you to tell anybody that we're a honeymoon couple."

Caddy: "Just leave that term to me, sir. I'll tell 'em you're not married at all."

St. Paul's College:—Cheng I Lim, Fok Wing Ching, Leung Piu Kan, Wai Lou Sang, Wong Yee But, Woo Yee Tak, Chan Yam Tin, Ip Tim Suen, Lee Fong Son, Lee Ying Pui, Wong Wing Leung.

St. Stephen's College:—Liao Sing Lau, Leung Nai Hong, Li Ngai Ching, Man Shu Sing, Sin Che Wa, Leung Nai Yuen, Liang Sai Ja, Liang Sea Yen, Wong Ping Kwan.

St. Stephen's Girls' College:—Choy Kam Yut, Fung San Yung, Chin Yauk Lau, Chue Kim Sheng, Fung So Ying, Kwok Tek Ching, Kwok Tek Tai, Leung Mo Han, Lo Mo In, Sui Wai Sheung, Tsoi Kit In.

Distinctions.—In Chinese.
Senior:—Cheung Lam (St. J.), Ma Tsung Cheong (St. P.), Tso See Kai (St. P.), Kuo Piao (St. S.), Man Sai Tye (St. S.), Liang Yat Kwan (St. S. Girls').

Juniors:—Ip Kam Wa, Li Chi Wa, Tang Wai Chan, Wong Tai On, all St. Paul's College.

Preliminary:—Hung Wai Sang (D. B.).

In Religious Knowledge.
Junior:—Ng Ka Kun (St. P.).

In French.
Junior:—A. E. Lambot (St. J.).

In Mathematics.
Junior:—B. O. Randall (D. B.).

In English.
Junior:—A. E. Lambot (St. J.).

In French.
Junior:—A. E. Lambot (St. J.).

In Mathematics.
Junior:—B. O. Randall (D. B.).

In English.
Junior:—A. E. Lambot (St. J.).

In French.
Junior:—A. E. Lambot (St. J.).

In Mathematics.
Junior:—B. O. Randall (D. B.).

WAR ITEMS.

Splendid Irish Recruits.
Amid enthusiastic scenes over 700 more Ulster Volunteers from Armagh, Portadown, and Lurgan left Armagh, to go into camp to form the 7th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. The men looked very fit—"just the men we want," said an Army officer. Recruiting is progressing steadily in Dublin. The average number offering themselves is nearly 150 a day, and the majority of the recruits are entering the Dublin Fusiliers.

Indian Soldiers' Fund.
Sir John Jellicoe, Chairman of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, replies to Sir O'Moore Creagh that it will be impossible for the officer commanding the Indian troops to purchase locally the things the troops require, owing to changes of weather, or to replace losses. He understands that the Imperial War Fund raised in India, also the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance, will attend to the matters for which Sir O'Moore Creagh appeals.

The Dying Boy Officer.
A wounded soldier—a lance corporal in a Highland regiment—said to a doctor in a London hospital: "Our officers were just splendid, taking the chances with the rest of us, and always cheerful and bucking us up."

"Just before I was plugged I saw Mr. — tumble over. I knew that he was badly hit, and he fell down just alongside me. He was our youngest officer, and not much more than a boy, but one of the best. I tried to make him lie a bit comfortable, and he gave me the last two cigarettes in his case. I heard that he died the same night, and I wish I had not smoked those cigarettes—I wish I had kept them."

"Call them what you like—they are nuts. They do their bit of swank at home, but, by heaven, you should see the stuff they are made up of at the front. There ought to be no picking out among them for the Victoria Cross. If I had my way every one of them should have it."

Help for the Belgians.
Madras, 14th October.—The Madras Mail to-day sent a cheque for Rs. 14,000 to the Belgian Consul in Madras, with the request that he will remit the sterling equivalent to the Belgian Ambassador in London by tomorrow's mail, leaving the distribution of the money among the distressed Belgians to His Excellency's discretion. Subscriptions are still flowing in and will be remitted in due course. It has, however, been thought advisable to send the bulk of the collections up to date without delay.

Madras Hospital Ship.
Madras, 14th October.—The Governor arrived at Madras this morning from Octavumund by special train. On alighting from the train His Excellency exchanged greetings with some of those present and then motored to the harbour to inspect the hospital ship Madras. His Excellency was received on board by Commander W. B. Huddleston and Captain J. Kilpatrick. Col. Gifford was also present and conducted His Excellency over the ship. His Excellency spent over an hour on board, looking into all details of the arrangements that are being made. He then left for Government House, Madras. A large number of workmen are busy engaged in repainting and carrying out other work which is being pushed through most expeditiously. It is expected that everything will be ready by the end of this month. The Governor will leave Madras on tour tomorrow.

Also a Soldier.
Full military honours were accorded at Southsea at the funeral of Wilhelm Muller (22). German prisoner, who died of his wounds in hospital at Portsmouth. The coffin, borne on a gun-carriage, was covered with the German flag.

British regulars acted as bearers and firing parties, and two German doctors, unwounded prisoners, were present on parole.

Three volleys were fired over the grave, and a party of soldiers in uniform saluted while the "Last Post" was sounded on bagpipes.

Moors in Fighting Line.
Gibraltar, October 5.
It is stated here that over 9,000 excellent fighting men from Morocco are fighting with the

French and Allies against the Kaiser's troops. According to advice received, Morocco, in the Spanish and French zones, is remarkably quiet just now. No fighting worthy of record has happened in either zone for a considerable time. Life at Tangier is said to be quite normal. It also appears that towns in southern Spain are full of wealthy German refugees, apparently glad to escape from the horrors of war and its miseries, being thus able to live in comfort till the war cloud lifts.—Reuter.

Regiment Practically Destroyed.
The headquarters of the 114th German infantry is in mourning, as practically the entire regiment has been destroyed, says a Constantine despatch of the 12th ultimo. Many pitiful scenes are enacted when the women come to examine the posted list of the dead. The war loan is causing anxiety to German financiers, as it will force the hands of the bankers, while the attitude of the people is somewhat uncertain in view of the imminent disastrous retreat of the German army in France.

Effects on Central America.
The effect of the war is proving serious in Central America, where much German capital is invested in coffee plantations, and where German funds are largely depended upon to move the crops. Germany is the principal consumer of the coffee grown in Central America, and occupies an important place in the foreign trade, but the American market undoubtedly will be depended upon now to take the bulk of the coffee crop, at least until the war is over and business relations with Europe are resumed.

The War and Fashions.
The German journal *Manufakturist* announces that one expected result of the Franco-German War is the substitution of German for French fashions throughout Germany. German manufacturers have always felt that French modes should be banished from the country, and that the German industry should not depend on the whimsical changes of fashion of French coquette and eccentricity. Now is the opportunity, and it is hoped that this autumn no French models will come over the Vosges, but rather French prisoners of war. The fact that Paris has still now given the lead in fashion must be thrown into the past, and Berlin will take the place of Paris in the future in matters of taste and fashion.

Sir John Jellicoe.
Mr. Begbie points out the significance of Sir John Jellicoe's appointment to the supreme command of the British Navy. "Sir John Jellicoe," he says, "the greatest of our captains, is in supreme command to the considerable astonishment of the Germans, and all the drawing-rooms of London and the powerful cabals of society have not been able to place either a gilded blunderer or a second-best at the head of the British forces. To give England her greatest captain, Mr. Churchill not only had to ignore the social world, but had actually to pain a number of very able and brilliant seamen—Sir John's seniors. It was an act of high courage, and an act that could only be justified by the immense issues that hung upon it. And by that act of courage Mr. Churchill gave inspiration to the British Navy, for

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM AND BACON

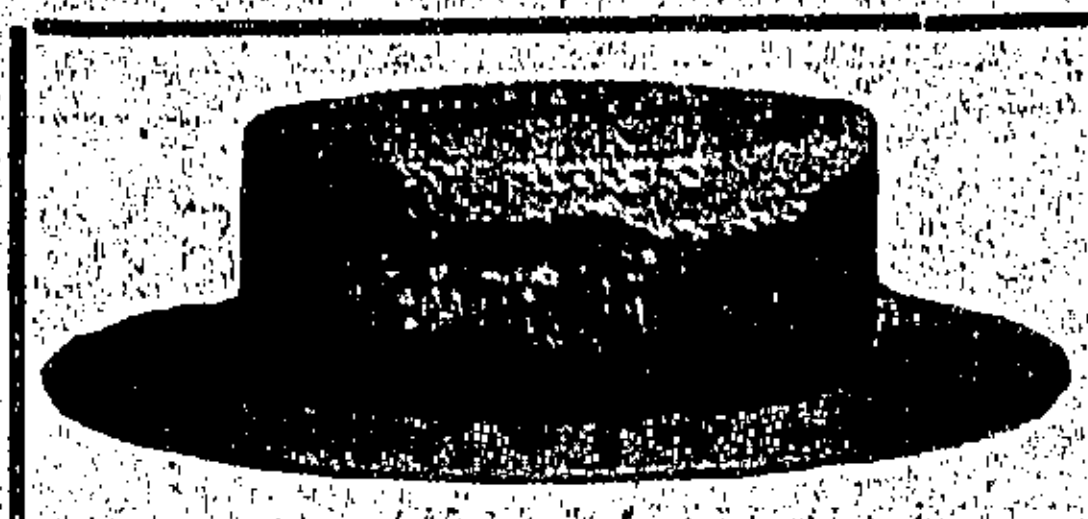
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FRIDAY,

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$ Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 \$ Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500	{ TUES., 1st Dec. at noon. { TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{ SAT., 21st Nov. at 10 a.m. { WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Naguchi T. 10,000	{ MON., 23rd Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Colombo Maru Capt. Nakamoto T. 8,000	{ MONDAY., 23rd Nov.
S'HAIR and Kobe...	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	{ SUNDAY, 29th Nov.
S'HAIR and Kobe...	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 7,000	{ MONDAY, 30th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 12,500	{ FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at noon.
Kobe & Yokohama	Kilato Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 16,000	{ TUES., 24th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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Kuro Maru	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 2nd February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyazaki "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	" 4th May

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W'WEI & T'SIN	Huichow	31st Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	22nd Nov. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 19th Nov., 1914

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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

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St. Albans	29th Nov.	23rd Dec.
Aldham	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
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(not calling at Swatow)

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 22nd Nov. at 10 a.m.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 25th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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LOG BOOK.

A New Ningpo Steamer.

On the invitation of the Ningpo-Shaoxing Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., last week, upwards of two thousand foreign and Chinese guests, including many representatives of the local shipping firms, attended the reception held on board the Company's new steamer Hsin-Ningshao, and had a very enjoyable trip beyond Woosung. The trial trip was in every way successful, the new steamer registering a speed of 14½ knots, as compared with her contract speed of 13 knots. The Hsin-Ningshao is the latest addition to the Ningpo-Shaoxing Co.'s fleet, the two older steamers on the Ningpo run being the Yuogshin and Ning-shao. The new steamer was built by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and has the following dimensions:—length over all, 304ft.; length between perpendiculars, 292ft.; moulded depth to main deck, 15ft.; normal draught, 10ft.; height from main to upper deck, 8ft.; height from upper deck to promenade deck, 7ft. 3in.; from promenade deck to boat deck, 7ft. 3in. She is of 2,150 tons net register, and is built of steel, in accordance with Lloyd's requirements. She will leave Shanghai for Ningpo to-morrow on her maiden voyage.

The Hsin-Ningshao has excellent accommodation for passengers, there being eight rooms on the promenade deck tastefully fitted in European style, with single or spring beds. The rooms open into a well lighted saloon which has dining accommodation for eighteen people. On the upper deck for 1st class Chinese, consisting of a large saloon and twenty-three staterooms each fitted with two iron spring beds. Second class passengers are accommodated aft, on both upper and promenade decks, seventy-two rooms being fitted up and the doors arranged so that two rooms may be connected together as one suite for family parties. The officers are accommodated in large and well-fitted rooms, forward and amidships. A fair amount of cargo will be carried in the forward and aft holds. The vessel will be granted a passenger certificate for 2,200 passengers, for which number the necessary life saving appliances as required by the Maritime Customs will be provided. There must have been considerably more than this number on board yesterday and all present, Chinese and foreigners alike, appeared to enjoy the outing. The vessel is fitted with twin screw machinery developing 2200 I.H.P. and she is fitted throughout with electric light and has a searchlight for use in narrow waters. The Hsin Ningshao has been fitted out under the direct supervision of the Ningpo-Shaoxing S. N. Co. and should prove a valuable acquisition to their fleet. At the termination of the trip the vessel's silver bowl each to Mr. J. Blechynden and Mr. Fletcher as souvenirs of the vessel.

Shipping Returns.

As the new tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom on Sept. 30, namely, 1,723,550 tons, was about 1,400 tons greater than at the end of the preceding quarter, it might seem that war had left one industry unscathed. But the apparent increase in the past quarter is due to the fact that ships which in the ordinary course would have been launched or delivered have remained on the stocks owing, in part at least, to slow deliveries of material. In further details concerning the shipbuilding work of the United Kingdom during the past quarter Lloyd's Register states that the number of steam vessels launched was 140, with a gross tonnage of 374,790, and the number of sailing vessels was six with 1,489 gross tonnage.

Holland's Trade. The damage to her trade which Holland is already suffering is shown by the fact that whereas in ordinary circumstances 200 to 220 vessels enter Rotterdam every week, only an average of about 50 are now coming in. Thirty-two vessels with cargoes of ore arrived in August, as against 160 in August, 1913, and 10 with grain, as against 105.

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Hongkong 19th Nov., 1914

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

HOME FOOTBALL.

COMMENTS ON THE LEAGUE STRUGGLES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 18. Manchester City still unbeaten. Chelsea win their first match! Those were the first thoughts on surveying the results of the First League matches. But just as it is likely that the London club, with all their expensive players so grievously disappointing on the field, will have to struggle desperately to make any substantial advance, one feels that Manchester City's occupancy of the first place in the table is only temporary. For the team are not good enough to remain there. The defence has excelled, but the forwards have only scrambled to success with luck on their side. The rear division men averted defeat against Newcastle United, but they were a sadly overworked band of faithfuls and could not have succeeded in their mission had the opposition shot criminally well after taking the ball into favourable shooting positions. So long as Manchester City remain unbeaten at the top of the competition it is not likely that the forwards will be changed, but this fact does not remove the necessity for change. The Football Association have spent £23,000 in fostering amateur football on the continent, and at the moment it seems to have been a colossal piece of extravagance, for the game in those countries in which they have shown most enterprise has been wrecked in the vortex of war. Here and there, however, we find representatives of these Continental nations who have benefited by the help afforded them. One is Nils Middelboe, a young Dane, who has the distinction of captaining Chelsea. Standing 6 ft. 4 inches, he is a remarkable footballer with striking natural talents. He is playing as an amateur and did not cost Chelsea a penny, but now he is keeping Abrams out of the team, and it was Abrams for whom £1,000 was paid to the Heart of Midlothian Club last May. Chelsea showed slight improvement against Liverpool, but not sufficient to cause one to think that all was at last well with the side.

There has been serious trouble with the Manchester United players owing to the suspension of "Sandy" Turnbull, who has been with the Club six years and had a benefit which brought him about £650. The bother began at Burnley on the occasion of a Lancashire Cup tie, Turnbull jangling Mr. J. J. Bentley, the old President of the Football League, and now Manager of Manchester United. If Turnbull had been in business and had acted in the same way to his employer as he did to Mr. Bentley he would have been dismissed on the spot. As it was, he was suspended for a fortnight, which really meant a fine of £10, representing two weeks' wages. The other United players threatened to strike if Turnbull's suspension was not removed, but the Club refused to be browbeaten in this way, and practically said to the players "Well, strike!" Meanwhile they had the reserves in readiness to travel to Sheffield to play the Wednesday, but the men evidently thought better of their ridiculous threat of mutiny and all took part in the match, excepting, of course, Turnbull. Possibly the players think the trouble is at an end; but the authorities are not likely to take the same view of what is really a most serious matter. This is not

the time for footballers to attempt to dictate and assert rights that cannot be justified. There is one outstanding individual success on Saturday, Fox, the Bradford City inside right, scoring all his side's three goals against Aston Villa. Generally there was a big drop in the scoring, but there was an exception at Sunderland, where Bolton Wanderers accomplished the rare feat for a visiting side of obtaining three goals and still losing. Similarly, at Tottenham, owing to disastrous blunders in defence by the Hoops, Middlesex scored three times and only drew. In this case there was the further remarkable feat that the visitors held the lead three times. The first League scores are:—

First League.	
Bradford City	3
Aston Villa	0
Burnley	1
Sheffield United	2
Chelsea	3
Liverpool	1
Everton	4
Bradford	1
Manchester City	1
Newcastle United	1
Notts County	1
Blackburn Rovers	1
Sheffield Wednesday	1
Manchester United	0
Sunderland	4
Bolton Wanderers	3
Tottenham Hotspur	3
Middlesbrough	3
West Bromwich Alb.	0
Oldham Athletic	0

Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday, October 18th.

Positions of the Clubs.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals
Manchester C.	7	5	2	0	12	6	12
Sheffield Wed.	8	5	1	2	10	11	11
Oldham	7	5	1	1	18	11	11
Everton	8	4	1	3	15	7	9
Middlesbrough	7	3	3	1	14	10	8
Newcastle U.	8	2	3	3	10	6	8
W. Bromwich	8	2	3	3	12	9	8
Blackburn R.	8	2	3	3	15	13	8
Bradford City	8	2	4	2	11	8	8
Burnley	7	3	1	3	8	6	7
Sheffield U.	7	2	3	2	8	7	7
Bolton Wan.	9	3	1	5	22	23	7
Aston Villa	7	3	1	3	9	14	7
Sunderland	7	3	1	3	14	15	7
Notts County	7	2	3	2	10	11	6
Liverpool	8	2	2	4	12	23	6
Manchester U.	7	2	1	4	8	11	5
Chelsea	7	1	3	3	8	13	5
Tottenham H.	8	1	3	4	11	13	5
Bradford	7	2	0	5	8	20	4

Second League.

The Highbury District of London is proving an Eldorado for the Arsenal. Much gold is flowing into the Club's purse. There were 30,000 spectators at their match with Clapton Orient, representing receipts of over £12,000 and not only have the Arsenal had the best gates in London, but very few First League clubs in the country can equal their average. There is certainly no need for the Arsenal to stop paying their players full wages, but the reduction was to be compulsory and for the general well-being of all the Clubs. No better phrase than the hackneyed one that success begets success can be used to describe their good fortune. They are prospering in a playing sense, they are at the top of the table, and no team have better prospects of gaining promotion. There was an echo of last season during the match with the Orient. A year ago the Arsenal took a two

goals lead and then lost it, dropping a point that would have ensured their going up to the First League. Last Saturday they were also two goals in front, and then, after having one negative, were in grave danger of losing all their advantage. It was a most thrilling struggle, grim and earnest, and the fine show of the Orient against opponents who were immeasurably superior lent a piquant interest that the big crowd enjoyed. The Arsenal are finding it most difficult to get away from these rivals in the table. Huddersfield, the "surprise" side in the competition, are hanging on most tenaciously, and the only gain which the London club can be said to have made after testing the Orient came about through the unexpected set-back of Bury against Burnley. Though only a shadow of their former greatness—only Downes the back, and Tufnell the forward, remain of the famous Cup teams of a few years ago—the Yorkshire club still retain that special qualification for defeating opponents better than themselves. They continue to play that type of football which is more forceful than clever, and Bury were knocked off their balance.

Fulham has been most unkind to Fulham. Just when the outlook appeared so favourable, their players were battered and injured in the hurly-burly of the game with Derby County three weeks ago. Since then all sorts of experiments have had to be made to fill up the gaps and in the circumstances the draw at Grimsby was most creditable. One of the strangest results of all was the failure of Birmingham on their own ground. In the previous week at Fulham they had given a truly great display. In comparison against Stockport County last week they played like a third rate side. It was another illustration of the human error creeping into a game we would be pleased to have mechanical. Scores:—

Arsenal	2
Clapton Orient	1
Birmingham	0
Stockport County	1
Blackpool	3
Notts Forest	0
Bristol City	3
Glossop	1
Bury	1
Barrow	2
Derby County	1
Leeds City	2
Grimsby	1
Fulham	1
Huddersfield	2
Wolverhampton W.	0
Lincoln City	0
Hull City	3

Played on the ground of the first named Club on Saturday October 10.

Positions of the Clubs.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals
The Arsenal	8	5	2	1	17	8	12
Huddersfield	8	5	2	1	15	8	12
Preston N.E.	8	4	3	1	12	8	11
Bristol City	7	5	0	2	13	6	10
Clapton O.	8	4	2	2	10	7	10
Bury	7	5	0	2	16	11	10
Fulham	8	4	1	3	12	10	9
Grimsby T.	8	3	3	2	10	8	8
Hull City	7	4	0	3	10	8	8
Wolves	8	3	2	3	8	9	8
Derby County	7	3	1	3	13	7	7
Stockport C.	7	3	1	3	6	7	7
Barrow	7	3	1	3	7	13	7
Birmingham	7	2	3	3	10	6	6
Notts Forest	8	2	2	4	11	18	6
Leeds City	8	2	1	5	9	16	5
Lincoln City	8	2	1	5	11	17	5
Blackpool	7	2	0	5	10	13	4
Leicester F.	8	1	1	6	13	3	3
Glossop	8	0	3	5	8	10	3

Southern League.

The merits of Watford have won slow recognition, but they continue as the only unbeaten side in the Southern League. The club in the past has cultivated such a bad habit of resigning near the bottom of the tournament that enthusiasts cannot bring themselves to realise that the team are as good as they persist in proving

DAY BY DAY.

Mohammedan New Year. To-day is the first day of the Mohammedan New Year. Distinguished Visitors. Baron and Baroness Osherson have registered at the Hongkong Hotel.

Another Theft. Mr. Nemaze, 3, Conduit Road, has had stolen from his room a wrist-watch valued \$18 and \$3 in money.

The Disappearing Tailor. A clerk, living at 41, Aberdeen Street, reports that on the 8th inst. he handed to a tailor or three pieces of cloth to make up for him, and the tailor has since disappeared.

Straying Dogs. The Police have sent to the Dogs' Home a dog found straying without a muzzle or collar. A stray "chow" was shot.

European's Mishap. Andrew Lloyd has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained in falling from a tramcar whilst in motion. The accident took place near the Murray Barracks. He was picked up by the Police in an unconscious condition. This morning he had regained consciousness.

Passenger's Loss. A Chinese passenger on board the s.s. Tataban reports that while on the trip from Canton to Hongkong he had stolen a bag containing clothing valued \$27.50, jewellery valued at \$29.50, and \$10 in money.

themselves to be. They achieved another fine victory in the match with Bristol Rovers by football that was really admirable. The Club has no outstanding performer, but the level of play all through is excellent. Watford, however, continue to rank second to Brighton, for the latter made no mistakes in their home game with Portsmouth, though one goal served to give them the maximum points. One of the most striking results was the crushing defeat of Swindon at Gillingham. The previous week, with Fleming as a makeshift centre forward, they scored four goals; on this occasion, with the international in his proper place at inside right, and Denyer back as leader of the attack, they lost four. The forwards at Gillingham were disappointing, but the source of the trouble was at half-back, where the experiment was made of converting Wheatcroft, the old schoolmaster centre-forward, into a centre half. But centre-half is not a comfortable retreat for a man who is beginning to slow down, and in a position that requires an endless store of energy who forfeit soon began to lag. The result was that not only did the forwards lack adequate support, but there was a weak spot in the defence that the Gillingham man played "on to" most persistently.

There is one quaint fact in connection with the Kent Club's record. Leslie, the bank, is the top scorer. This comes about by his being entrusted with the penalty kicks. He has already taken four of these and scores on each occasion. Crystal Palace must be beginning to despair. Now that Chelsea have broken the sequence of their reverses, they share with Glossop in the Second League being the only club without a win to their credit.

The cause of the abject failure of Crystal Palace is baffling. Supporters of the club have yet to see a goal registered by the home side on the ground, and it is not surprising the attendances are becoming smaller each week. More than half the gate of 5,000 last Saturday was made up of naval men, of whom 3,000 are being housed in the Palace.

ROYAL H. K. YACHT CLUB.

Programme for the Opening Cruise.

The programme for the opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, on Saturday next, is:—

2 p.m.—Cruiser Race. Starting from an imaginary line drawn between the western corner of the Hongkong Club House and a sampau or junk moored off the Praya wall flying the Code flag (letter N.) the outer end being marked by the steam launch "Petrel." Course:—Channel Rock (P.); Kowloon Rock (P.); Meyers East Buoy (P.); distance 6 miles. Handicap: La Oigale, allows 12 minutes; Miranda, Scratch; Oonona, receives 30 seconds; Snipe, receives 30 seconds; Irene, receives 6 minutes; Erin, receives 9 minutes; Iris, receives 9 minutes; Queen Bae, receives 9 minutes; Scoutingden, receives 12 minutes; Dorothy, receives 12 minutes; Tattler, receives 12 minutes; Flora, receives 30 minutes.

3 p.m.—Visitors' Race. Open to the Heyward-Hays and Gael classes of the H. K. Yacht Club. Course:—Lyemba Beacon (P.), Kowloon Rock (P.), Meyers East Buoy (P.), distance 6 1/2 miles. Handicap:—Sirius, Dawn, Lysebeth, Bit, a d White Rose, scratch; Liza, Gwen, Joyce, and Dorothy, receive 33 seconds; Gael, Theola and Jutta, receive 65 seconds; Joan, Ashore, Toynot and Baatros, receive 95 seconds.

3.30 p.m.—Motor Boat Race. Open to all comers. The Course and Handicap will be announced at the Club House prior to the race. Entries for this race will be received by the Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee up to noon on Friday, 20th inst.

4 p.m.—Ladies' Race. Open to boats of the Handicap Class and One Design Class of the Royal H. K. Yacht Club, steered by ladies. Course:—Crest Rock Buoy (S.), Kowloon Rock (S.), Meyers East Buoy (P.); distance 4 miles. Handicap:—Dione, scratch; La Linda and Rolle, receive 40 seconds; Kathleen and Colleen, receive 2 min. 20 seconds; Spoodrift and Dorothy, receive 2 min. 40 seconds; Ayesha, receives 3 min. 20 seconds; Ailsa, Allanah, Bonito, Daphne and Haleyton, receive 8 minutes.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., are as follow:—Parades.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground on Friday the 27th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress:—Drill Order N. O. Os will parade on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Recruits' Parades as ordered.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., are:—Uniform.—Caps will be worn at morning and afternoon parades. Parades.—Parades for Friday and Saturday, Nil. Musketry, King's Park Range. Saturday 21st 2 p.m. Recruits, Right Section M. G. Co. Sunday 22nd 9 a.m. Recruits, Scouts Company, O. O. of Companies will detail an Officer and 3 N. O. O.s to assist in Recruits' Musketry Course.

Detail.—On duty, Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Lt. Kennett and Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Danby. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, to-morrow, Left Section M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Young; to-morrow, Sergeant Jack.

BANGKOK-BORNEO TRADE.

Messrs. Holt's Enterprise Demonstrated.

We hear on the most reliable authority that Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool, have completed mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Straits Steam Ship Company, Ltd. under which the former associate themselves with the latter.

It is understood that one result will be that an important building programme will be carried out with the object of putting an adequate number of first-class modern steamers in the Bangkok and British North Borneo trades. In the meantime the Company's services will be carried on as efficiently as possible with such vessels as are available.

A SIDELIGHT ON GERMAN PRICES.

The Government exhibition of German and Austrian toys in Champs-Élysées, says the *Export World*, was well attended by members of the trade, who were impressed by the extraordinary cheapness of many of the lines.

The bulk of Germany's trade in toys retailed at a few pence, but as England purchased £1,183,703 worth of German toys last year it is evident their trade is worth capturing.

We have in the past been urged to imitate the Germans *ad nauseam*. Some of the revelations lately made concerning German trade show that the Teutons have occasionally surpassed themselves, attaining to a business finesse in which we could not possibly hope to rival them. Thus the *Evening News* cites an extraordinary exploitation of the British market in connection with a British toy invention.

This was made by a German in a small way of business, who started with £3,000, borrowed from an obliging German bank. As soon as the plant was established the bank applied to the German Government and obtained the service of 175 convicts, who were sent down at five shillings each morning to the works, in charge of armed guards. The workshop, in fact, became a prison factory.

The bank paid to the German Government an amount equivalent to 1s. 3d. per day for each convict, and out of this amount three halfpence went to each prisoner, to form a fund for his benefit when released. In addition to the 1s. 3d., the bank paid three halfpence a day for the maintenance of each convict. The men were taught to go to trade and cost the Government nothing. Cases for the toys were made in the same factory, packed there by girls, sealed with a leaden Government seal and sent to Hamburg for shipment—all for England. This seal was only broken after the goods left Hamburg, and the mark on each toy, "Made in Germany," was easily removed by the agent in this country. The toys were delivered in London to the retailers at 3s. 10d. per dozen, and were sold to the public at 6s. 2d. each.

British labour for the same class of work would have been, at the current rate, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. a day. The Deutsche Bank made all necessary trade enquiries, collected accounts, and the business was guarded in London by their own clerks. The same toy was sold in Berlin at 1s. 3d., marked "Made in England."

Obviously three methods cannot be copied here, but the enterprise might possibly suggest occupation for some of our German prisoners, who appear to be having an uncommonly good time. We commend the suggestion to the authorities.

GERMAN CRUISERS IN PACIFIC.

Liner Men Row 70 Miles to be Arrested.

Sydney, October 9.—The German cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* entered Apia Harbour on September 14. The New Zealanders manned the guns and expected a bombardment, which, however, did not occur. The cruisers stayed an hour and left for Papeete.

Affairs in Samoa are running smoothly under British rule. The German Chief Justice and other German officials resigned because their judgments were not allowed to be made in the name of the Kaiser and according to German law. The native officials continued their duties under the new Government.

The North German Lloyd boat *Elsass* was at Papeete when the German cruisers visited Apia. Ten members of her crew, hearing that the German blue-jackets had recaptured Apia, rowed 70 miles in a small boat to offer their assistance to the German admiral. On their arrival they were dismayed to find the Union Jack still flying. They were arrested. —Reuter.

Discretion the Better Part.—Bordeaux, October 8.—The Governor of French Oceania confirms to the Ministers of the Colonies the bombardment of the town of Papeete (Tahiti) by two German cruisers, the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, on September 12.

The local authorities, in order to avoid the possibility of the enemy obtaining fresh supplies, had destroyed their coal stores and taken every measure to prevent access to the roads. The cruisers were only able to sink the gunboat *Zelee*, which had previously been disabled. The Germans fired 150 shells on the town, which set fire to the commercial quarters, causing only material damage.

The energetic attitude of the population, sailors, and a detachment of Colonial Infantry, all of whom displayed great courage, prevented the landing of the enemy's crew. —Reuter.

THE "BLUE BIRD."

As was anticipated, the Theatre Royal was crowded yesterday afternoon for the matinee performance of the "Blue Bird." There were scores of youngsters amongst the audience, and these, as well as the adults, spent a delightfully happy afternoon. All taking part did splendid work towards the success of the performance, and there were many expressions of the enjoyment felt by those in the audience.

The children taking part in the performance had a little surprise, after the "Kingdom of the Future" scene, when a child was presented with a packet of Nestlé's chocolates as a memento from the proprietors. These chocolates for the good work they did in assisting to swell the Prince of Wales Fund by taking part in the performances; and also as a memento to the pleasure they gave to many people by so doing.

The final performance of "Blue Bird" takes place Saturday night, when prices will prevail.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE STOCKBROKERS' SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.
The above Association open on Monday, the 23rd, for all transactions except Shanghai Stocks.
EDWARD M. RAYMOND, Secretary.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 10.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 11.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 12.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Buda, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 13.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Forces safely lands on French soil.

August 14.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 15.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 16.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 17.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 18.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 19.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 20.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 21.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 22.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hualiz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 7.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 8.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstobbe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 14.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 15, 16 and 17.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counterattacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 18.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 19 to 20.—The great battle continues; German counterattacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tisingtau.

Sept. 21.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 22 and 23.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beaten back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 24.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans, vigorous bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varannes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tisingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 5.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 6.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 7.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 8.—Commando under Colonel Maris revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannis and captures the Pontoporos (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sink off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 22.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Lue. Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 23.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilia; and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Ojessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Niesport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Trilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

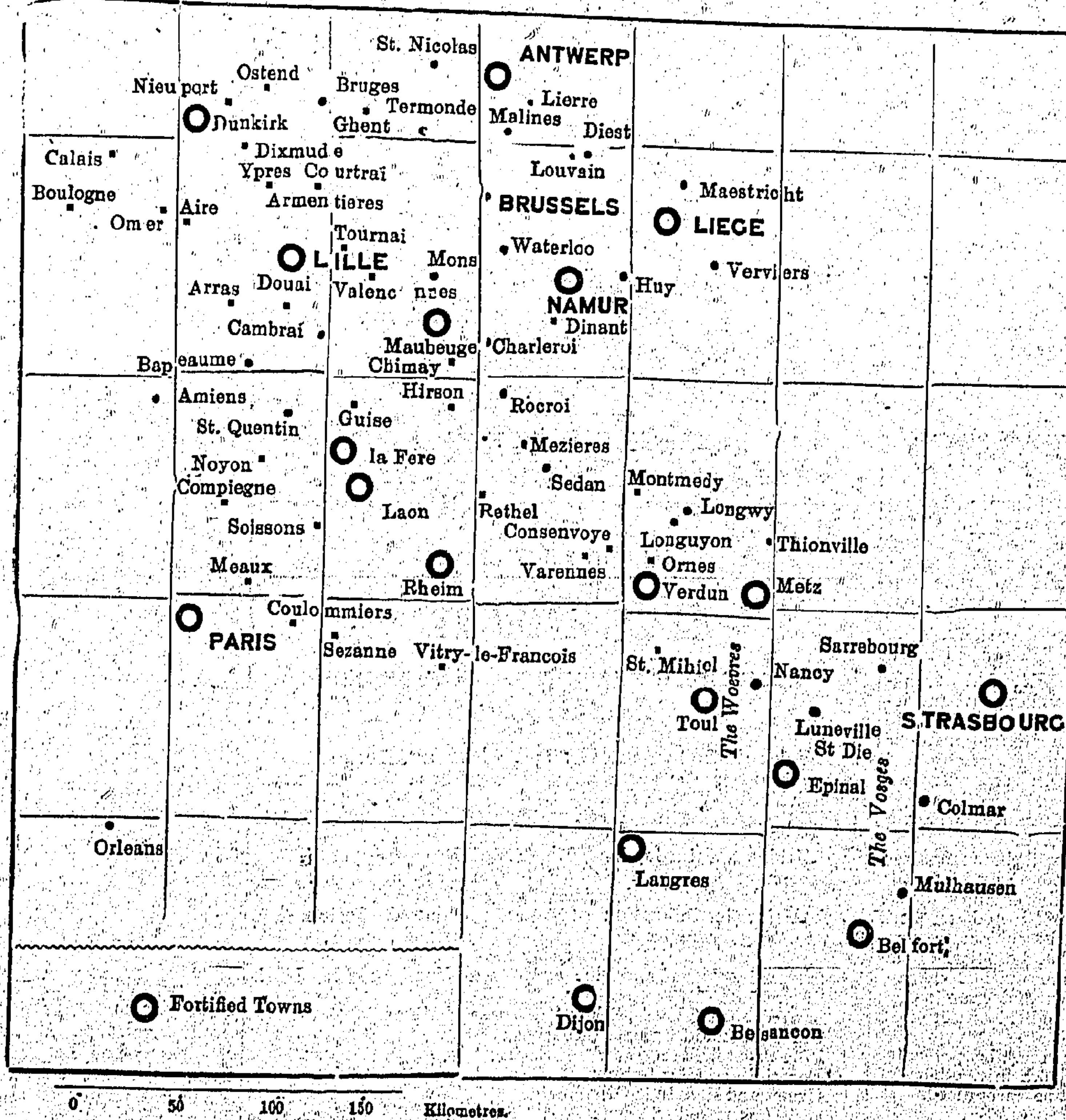
Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Robertain France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium; Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the German attacks in the region of Ypres have been repulsed with heavy losses, and that the enemy has been thrown back to the right bank of the Yser canal.

Commercial.

Singapore Share Market.
Messrs. Fraser and Co. in their share circular, dated 29th October, say the past weeks have shown but small improvement in the volume of business passing since their last issue. The Stock Exchange is still closed and dealings with London remain scarcely possible, as transactions are mainly for short delivery only. Now that the financial papers are arriving giving some detailed information as to any small dealings in Rubbers at home it has enabled us to bring our quotation in this section more up-to-date. There are no movements to make on mining shares, which are still neglected, although the "Trove of tin" shows an advance from the west. Industrials have their supporters, but mainly for bargains only.

Rubber.—At the moment there are buyers of Allagars at 1/3, Belohs 5d, Bukit Sembawang 10 1/2, Duffs 2 1/2, Haycocks 3/8, Highlands and Lowlands 31/8, Komboks 1/3, Merlimans 2/3, Birams 2 1/2, United Serrangs 6/6 and in some instances it is possible a little higher might be paid. Dealings have taken place in Merlimans about 2/3, Bukit Sembawang 1 1/2.

In Locals, Alor Gajah came to business in the vicinity of \$1 30, Ayer Panas \$2.10, Glenaeles 35 cents, Haycocks \$3, Kelemaks partly paid 90 cents, Malaka Pindas 55 cents to 60 cents, United Malacca 35 cents to 40 cents, Malakoffs \$1.25 and Tarahs \$375.

Mining.—Ampangs have small sellers at \$8, Kitts Associations \$8.50, Simpson Valleys were taken at \$7.50 Ulu Piah made \$1.50, D. elocks 35/, Kamuntangs 5/- disco or.

General.—The business in Straits Traders has been a small one for some weeks and the bid price obtained was \$45 with further buyers at slightly under this figure. Straits Steamships paid their interim dividend just recently and the shares stand at about the same margin, a small business being done at \$300. Garner Quelchs were taken at \$2. Engineering Shares are rather a drag in the market at present, with no buyers of any ordinary Stock. It is probable that offers at about middle prices in Fraser and Neaves, Hammars, and Wearne Bros. would lead to business.

Japan's Cotton Industry.
Attention is drawn by the *Manchester Guardian* to a very exhaustive report by Mr. W. A. Graham Clark, one of the American Special Agents on "Cotton Goods in Japan," and published by the United States Department of Commerce. The report, says our contemporary, constitutes a comprehensive history and review of the Japanese cotton trade from its inception, with a special section upon the Japanese competition in Manchuria. In Japan, as in Lancashire, the expansion of the cotton industry has frequently been punctuated with periods of short time, and the increase of spindles and looms, though steady, has not been very rapid. Yet, while the imports of yarn and cloth to Japan have decreased, its exports of both have increased, and it has become a formidable competitor of the Chinese markets. Mr. Clark examines the conditions carefully, and his review of the financial advantages of the night-work or shift system is interesting. The night production is less than that of the day, but an experiment in running by day alone showed that it was cheaper, as a short-time measure, to stop part of the machinery absolutely and then run day and night. "The manufacturers are very much opposed to any law prohibiting or materially restricting the work of women and children at night, for if this takes effect night work will have to be stopped entirely, it being impossible to use men only." The spinners' manufacturers say that their success in competition with the Americans and Great Britain mainly owing to the low cost of production in consequence of the night day and night work. Legislation to limit and even prohibit night work has been attempted several times of late years and some partial and temporary measures have been passed. Mr. Clark reckons that according to present indications a cotton mills of Japan will stop night work after 1930.

Perhaps public opinion will be an accelerator.

The present status of the Japanese industry is good, and sounder than before the Russian War. The mills have been able to put aside something for reserves and yet "the average rate of dividend during 1912 was 12.1 per cent, and it will probably average about 14 per cent for 1913."

The Tea Market.

London, Oct. 9.
It is announced at Simla that the Tibetan Government has agreed to admit tea into Tibet duty free.

Messrs. Wm. Jee and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular states:—The market continues to respond to an abnormal position in regard to prospective supplies; the strength of demand has also been considerably increased by Government requirements for the force, and by a very active export inquiry, which have influenced a particularly brisk and active tone in the auction room, and a corresponding movement in the private market. The course of prices has therefore been upward. China.—Arrival nil. Privately.—The market this week has been moderate, but all descriptions have considerably hardened in value. A strong export demand is in evidence, especially for the lower grades. Java.—Offerings during the week, 2,451 pkgs, against 3,400 pkgs, last year; total from January 1 to date, 181,713 pkgs, against 171,018 pkgs, last year. In sympathy with the other auctions, sales on 8th inst. passed with a strong demand at very firm to dearer rates. Rather keener competition was extended towards broken grades, which were occasionally distinctly dearer. Amongst the highest averages were:—Dagelen (Tambi), 10 1/2; Malabar, 9 1/2; Tjomas, 9 1/2; Windoe, 9 1/2; and Tjiboegel, 9 1/2. The average for the whole sale on Garden Account is 8 1/2 per lb, compared with 8 1/2 per lb, a year ago.

Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carriv write in their weekly Report:—China: Buyers have again taken a large quantity of Congou both for home trade and exportation; fine teas have received more attention this week, and a few contracts have passed in Keemun, Ningchow, and Jinhua from 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Foochow; Panyong and Ching Woods are extremely scarce, business has been done at 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. also in Pakings at 7 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per lb. Java: The market was stronger for all grades, leaf teas again showing distinct advances on last week's rates.

Messrs. Shepard and Co.'s Indian and Ceylon Tea Market Report says:—Indian: Catalogues for this week comprised a total of 29,800 packages, of which 1,700 were South India teas, and all but 1,250 were sold under the hammer. Ceylon: Offerings this week were again on a moderate scale, viz. 21,253 packages, practically all being disposed of in the room. Java: 2,451 packages offered. There was again a brisk demand, prices being fully firm to fractionally dearer for common to medium broken leaf grades, while for a few parcels of whole leaf sorts suitable for shipping rates showed a smart rise even on last week.

Tin Taxation in Malaya.
A meeting of the principal English tin mining Companies operating in the Federated Malay States has been held in London at which the proposed enactment to impose a new duty of 3 per cent. on profits which has been published in the Federated Malay States Government Gazette of the 3rd July, 1914, was considered, and a strong Committee was appointed to draw up a protest against this new duty.

The tin mining companies in the F.M.S. are paying somewhere about 12 or 13 per cent. on the gross value of production, irrespective of whether the Companies are working at a profit or loss, and the industry is therefore already highly taxed. It has not been shown that a diminution of the financial resources of the F.M.S. calls for further taxation, and before it is imposed, it behoves the Government first to make that point clear, and secondly to show that all other means of taxation are exhausted. —Contributed to *Singapore Free Press*.

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1885.

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NEW COLONIAL NOVELS AT 1/5.	
THE WHITE LIE by William Le Queux.	HER ROYAL HIGHNESS by William Le Queux.
WILD MONEY by Cynthia Stacey.	A SILENT WITNESS by R. Austin Freeman.
FACING FEARFUL ODDS by Joseph Hooking.	NIGHT WATCHERS by W. W. Jacobs.
THE LETTER OF CONTRACT by Basil King.	THE CLEAN HEART by A. S. M. Hutchison.
NEW WAR BOOKS, 6s.	
SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE by A. K. Graves, late spy to the German Government.	KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM..... 30
HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR by General Bernhardi.	NAVAL OCCASIONS for "Bartimeus"..... 30
IMPERIAL GERMANY by Prince von Bülow.	QUICK TRAINING FOR WAR..... 30
THE NAVY TO-DAY by Percival Hildam.	JEWISH LIFE IN MODERN TIMES by Israel Cohen..... 9.00
REMEMBER LOUVAIN by William Le Queux.	THE PROOF OF GOD by Harold Begbie..... 2.25
GERMAN ATROCITIES by William Le Queux.	IMPRESSIONS & COMMENTS by Havelock Ellis..... 30
THE CAMPAIGN ROUND LIEGE..... 30	THE MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BEREFOURD..... 17.00
	BROWN'S NAUTICAL ALMANACK 1915..... 7.80

Madame CECILE

Has arrived from Messrs. Derry & Toms, London, with a large and most select CONSIGNMENT of MILLINERY, and kindly solicits an inspection of same at the

Hongkong Hotel, Room 402.

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Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Jones M. T.
Allen, E. G. Joseph E. M.
Beard, Joseph E. M.
Bowen Major & Mrs. Kenneth F. A.
Bowler Mrs. Lambert E. B.
Carmichael Mr. and Mrs. Peering
Cary M. Pottis
Caselli Mr. & Mrs. Plummer J. I.
Coppin Mr. & Mrs. Fyne Major
Cowan Capt. & Mrs. Boone Eng Comdr
Ellis Mrs. Sharp Mrs.
Erickson Mrs. Skinner Mrs.
Falcone Major. Skott O.
Gibbons F. W. Smith Mrs.
Gleason Mr. & Mrs. A. Sorenson
Hall Lt. Col. G. Stewart G. F. Mr.
Grissell. Weston Mr. & Mrs.
Hardman Mrs. Whitfield Capt. and Mrs.
Hazelard F. A. Wicks Rev. & Mrs.
Hurbender Mrs. Williams E.
Horbes Mr. & Mrs. Williams E.
Humphreys Major. Willson C.
Hunt Lt. Col. H. W. Young
James.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. Jones Lee
W. Kooh Mr. & Mrs. Lichten A. R.
Beard. McKean Major
Bowen Major & Mrs. Mitchell Mrs. & Mrs.
Bowler Mrs. Peering
Carmichael Mr. and Mrs. Peering
Cary M. Pottis
Caselli Mr. & Mrs. Plummer J. I.
Coppin Mr. & Mrs. Fyne Major
Cowan Capt. & Mrs. Boone Eng Comdr
Ellis Mrs. Sharp Mrs.
Erickson Mrs. Skinner Mrs.
Falcone Major. Skott O.
Gibbons F. W. Smith Mrs.
Gleason Mr. & Mrs. A. Sorenson
Hall Lt. Col. G. Stewart G. F. Mr.
Grissell. Weston Mr. & Mrs.
Hardman Mrs. Whitfield Capt. and Mrs.
Hazelard F. A. Wicks Rev. & Mrs.
Hurbender Mrs. Williams E.
Horbes Mr. & Mrs. Williams E.
Humphreys Major. Willson C.
Hunt Lt. Col. H. W. Young
James.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs. R. Lennox Miss
Arnold J. Lennox J.
Budge W. Mayne C. W. O.
Cross Dr. O. T. Murphy H.
Fothergill Mr. and Mrs. Passmore Mrs. W. O.
Foy Mrs. A. Ramsay Mrs. R. A.
Hollingsworth A. H. Ramsay Mrs. R. A.
Hunt L. S. Silcock Dr.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs. Skeen N. J.
Joseph J. Soper O. H.
Knox Dr. W. Stephens W. A.
Knox Dr. F. J. Sylvester Mrs. S.
Knox Dr. F. J. Thompson Mrs.
Knox Dr. F. J. Underwood Mr. and Mrs.
Knox Dr. F. J. Underwood Mr. and Mrs.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited

have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's

Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

Situated at Kowloon in close proximity to the principal landing stages and the Railway Terminus is OFFERED for LEASE on EASY TERMS.

The Hotel is located in one of the healthiest quarters, and is largely and regularly patronised by the residents of the colony as well as by the Tourists. The rooms are all well-appointed and answer all modern requirements.

The establishment can be rendered sufficiently attractive by the conversion of a plot of vacant ground adjoining, and now under the control of the proprietor, into an Open-air Entertainment Hall.

For particulars, please apply to:—

H. RUTTONJEE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

